THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII---No. 135. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET---THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

IMPORTANT BY GULF CABLE.

A Series of Terrible Storms.

Loss of Two U. S. Sloops-of-War.

Full Particulars of the Disaster.

The New Trouble in Mexico.

Escobedo Wants to Take Cuba.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WEST INDIES.

Total Wreck of the United States Steamers Monongahela and De Soto—Coming Transfer of the Island of St. Thomas to the United States—The Territory Desolated by Earthquake Shocks and Ravages from Sea—Visitations at the Other Islands—Heavy Losses of Life and Property.

HAVANA, Dec. 4.—By the steamship Santiago, which reached this port about midnight, we learn from St. Thomas that the Spanish Commissioner had arrived from Europe instructed to deliver the island to the United States, in accordance with the purchase stipulations agreed on by the Governments of the two countries.

The United States war steamer Susquehanna was at St. Thomas, on the duty, it is said, of accepting the transfer. The cession of the territory is completed for the sum originally named, seven and a half millions of dollars in gold, to be paid by the United States. The Susquehanna had been at St. Croix, where she went to aid the crew of the United States steamer Monongahela, which was totally wrecked by being driven on shore in the storm. The United States steamer De Soto was wrecked at Santa Cruz. The Susquehanna was also considerably damaged, and another vessel lost.

Ex-President Geffrard, of Hayti, has returned to Jamaica. Kingston, Jamaica, is to be in future the station for the interinsular mail vessels, as St. Thomas is to be abandoned as a place of call. Forty-seven shocks of earthquake—almost continuous—were felt at St. Thomas, one enduring for the space of two minutes. The sea rose sixty feet, and the city was almost completely submerged. The losses of life and merchandise are enormous. The inhabitants, who are for the most part houseless, have fled to the mountains, and almost all of them desire to emigrate from the place.

The steamship La Plata, the only vessel which left the island since the calamity, left one hundred and fifty persons behind, for want of accommodation, all of whom wanted to go on board to get away. The island is insolvent, and all the trading firms have abandoned it. There is no coal on the wharves, and it is only after most laborious work that the steamers can be got ready for sea. The earthquake shocks continued among the other islands, and the destruction of property is said to be incalculable at Tortola, St. Croix, and Saba.

At Saba a horrible volcano has burned almost everything to ashes. Two oscillations of earthquakes only have been experienced in St. Domingo since the hurricane. My last advice reporting a calamity there was an error—meaning that at St. Croix. The very latest advices state that the earthquake shocks have ceased at St. Thomas. The trading house of Cameron lost half a million of dollars, Morrison fifty thousand, and Messrs. Welmecks a like amount. The entire population of the island approve of the cession to the United States.

THE WRECKED SHIPS-OF-WAR.

History of the Monongahela and De Soto.

A telegram from Havana announces the complete loss of the United States corvette Monongahela, seven guns, Commodore S. B. Bissell, at Contratown, Santa Cruz, by being driven ashore by immense seas, raised by a tremendous earthquake. Official despatches received in Washington confirm this intelligence, and add that the gunboat De Soto, ten guns, Captain Charles S. Boggs, was lost at Santa Cruz by being dashed ashore and crushed to pieces.

The Susquehanna, the flagship of Rear Admiral Palmer, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, was at Santa Cruz, aiding the officers and crew of the Monongahela and the other vessel. She seems to have experienced the effects of and was probably damaged by the earthquake and hurricane which swept the West Indies with such appalling and calamitous force. We have no details of the disaster further than our correspondent's announcement, but we should consider it almost miraculous if some lives were not lost in the fearful wrecks. The press advices do not state that any loss of life occurred, but private advices received in Washington intimate that there were casualties resulting from the catastrophe.

It is stated in these reports that the greater part of the officers and crew of the De Soto were saved, while a portion only of those of the Monongahela were rescued. Before giving implicit faith to this sad report, we prefer to await further intelligence. We are, however, likely to hear of great loss among the merchant shipping when full accounts are gathered and forwarded to us. The earthquake was felt over a large area, and the accompanying storm must have worked sad havoc in the unprotected harbors of the Antilles.

The corvette Monongohela, attached to the North Atlantic Squadron, was built at the Philadelphia Navy Yard in 1861, Merrick & Sons furnishing the engines. She was 1378 tons burden, and carried since the war seven heavy broadside and pivot guns. She was one of the fastest corvettes in the navy, and saw much hard service in the war. She was engaged in the first attack on Port Hudson; assisted at the siege of that stronghold; rescued the New London from under the guns of College Point; silenced the guns of the Rebel battery at Aransas Pass, Texas, and assisted to capture it; and, finally, under Captain James H. Strong, performed a distinguished part in the Mobile fight, when she attacked and rammed the Tennessee twice, and aided to demoralize and use up her crew. She has been attached to the North Atlantic Squadron since 1865.

The De Soto was a well-known merchant steamer before the war. She was purchased and fitted out as a blockader in 1861, carrying ten guns. She was a fast, well built sidewheel steamer of 1600 tons burden. She was exceedingly fortunate during the war in capturing blockade runners, one of her commanders having realized over $100,000 in prize money in one cruise. She succored the defenseless people of Cape Haytien at the time of the attack of the British sloop-of-war Bulldog, and she subsequently conveyed Mr. Secretary Seward and party on their trip to the West Indies. She has been two years attached to the North Atlantic squadron in the West Indies.

MEXICO.

Trouble Reported Ahead with Guatemala—Ortega, Patoni, and Ochoa Still in Jail—Maximilian's Rural Estates—Inundations in the State of Vera Cruz—Revenue from Customs at Acapulco.

HAVANA, Dec. 3.—The Mexican Government is about to demand reparation from the Government of Guatemala for the injuries sustained by the late invasion of the State of Chiapas and the conflicts that are so frequently taking place owing to the contested boundary.

Prince Salm-Salm, it is supposed, is in possession of voluminous original documents on Mexico during the empire, and also relating to Maximilian's execution.

Both Ortega and Patoni are still close prisoners, as well as deputy elect Ochoa. The press demands their liberation on the ground that they ared eputies elect to Congress.

The traitor Lopez has published another document attempting to establish his innocence, and claims that he has in his possession sacred proofs to that effect.

The embalmer who desecrated the remains of Maximilian and trafficked in the relics of the deceased has been prosecuted as a common thief. The relics had, however, been mostly destroyed at Tacubaya, with the consent of Vice-Admiral Tegethoff. The auction sale of Maximilian's rural estates had been annulled, and the property returned to the original proprietors.

The State of Guerrero and the district of Tepic remained unsettled.

There had been inundations in several districts of the State of Vera Cruz, and trade was paralyzed. Heavy northers were prevalent at Vera Cruz.

The receipts from duties at Acapulco during the months of September and October amounted to $160,000.

General Escobedo and the Seizure of Cuba—What He is Reported to Have Said on the Subject.

HAVANA, Dec. 1—Via Key West, Dec. 5.—A monster banquet had taken place in the City of Mexico. The affair was a magnificent one. In the course of his speech, General Escobedo made special reference to Cuba. He stated that fifteen thousand men could take that island. There were rumors that extensive enlistments will be made. In fact, a commencement is reported to have been made, and it would be well to advise Secretary Seward to defer his negotiations for a purchase.

CUBA.

Aid for Porto Rico—General Lersundi to Come via That Island on the Frigate Francisco de Asis—Sailing of the Austrian Frigate Novaro—Reduction of the Holidays in Spanish America.

HAVANA, Dec. 4.—The Spanish steam frigate Francisco de Asis, sailed to-day for Porto Rico, with $35,000, and provisions to relieve the sufferers at Porto Rico. She is to wait there till the arrival of our new Captain-General, Lersundi, whom she is to convey to Havana.

The Austrian steam frigate Novara left here to-day with Maximilian's remains, bound to Trieste. She steamed out of the harbor slowly and solemnly. The new regulation established with the Court of Rome providing for the suppression of a great number of holidays in the year throughout the Spanish dominions, is to go into force next January. Since my last despatch there have been no more shocks of earthquake at Santiago.

The Spanish Iron-Clad Forced to Put Back—Her Rough Experience at Sea.

HAVANA, Dec. 4.—The Spanish iron-clad Tetuan had to put back here from sea. Her intention was to go by way of St. Thomas to the Canary Islands, but her coals proved insufficient, owing to the heavy sea against which she had to make head. The Tetuan was in latitude twenty-six degrees thirty-two minutes when she changed her course. A violent wind and very heavy sea caused her to roll in a shocking manner. The water covered the bulwarks, and the force of the sea damaged her hull considerably. For a while she hove to under foresail and staysail. The indicators showed that she was heaving about seventy-two degrees. After a consultation it was decided that the best course would be to return to Havana. Her rate was six and a half knots per hour.

RECONSTRUCTION IN VIRGINIA.

Proceedings of the State Convention—Dispute Regarding the Oath to be Taken by the Delegates.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Intelligence from Richmond, Va., states that in the Convention to-day Mr. Marye, conservative, offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee who should advertise for proposals to do the printing of the Convention. A substitute offered by Mr. Clements, radical, was voted down, when Mr. Hawxhurst, radical, offered the following as a substitute:—

Resolved, That the President appoint a committee of five to receive propositions for the printing ordered by the Convention and report; provided that no proposition be entertained from parties, or any one acting in their behalf, who cannot take the oath of office prescribed by the act of Congress of July 2, 1862.

Mr. Hawxhurst said it was evident that the dominant party in the Convention was to have the power of bestowing the offices and patronage of the Convention, and it might as well be made known at the commencement that it would require a compliance with the provisions of his resolution in bestowing the offices.

Mr. Gibson, conservative, of Giles, said he was pained to see so intolerant a spirit manifested at such an early stage of the proceedings. The Convention had been called for the purpose of reconstructing the State, and he was very sorry to see such a disposition as that manifested by Mr. Hawxhurst breaking forth to disturb the harmony of the Convention, and to prevent the accomplishment of the end for which it was called.

A resolution on the same subject was offered by Mr. Platte, and Mr. Hawkshurst withdrew his.

It was evident from the temper of the house when the resolution was offered, that the patronage of the Convention would be bestowed only on those who could take the oath indicated.

A resolution requiring the officers and members of the Convention to be sworn was offered by Mr. Hine, radical. He was asked what oath would be required, and he replied that he supposed the oaths prescribed by the Reconstruction acts of Congress would have to be taken by all who honed to retain seats in the Convention. This would exclude a large majority of the conservative members. The vote on the resolution was not passed, and it was laid on the table.

The President of the Convention does not think that these oaths, though prescribed by the Reconstruction acts of Congress, should be required of members, and says he will be very sorry if the Convention shall decide to do so. General Schofield will probably have the matter referred to him, and will prescribe the oath to be taken by officers and members. I am informed that, in regard to the oath to be administered to officers and members of the Convention, General Schofield is not in favor of requiring an oath that goes farther than the Constitutional amendment of Congress would exact. —*N. Y. Herald.*

ARAB JUGGLERS.—There is a company of Arabian jugglers performing in London whose feats excel anything achieved by any of the many Oriental wonder-workers who have visited this country. These performers appear to take their eyes out, balance themselves upright on a naked sword, eat stones, nails, glass, etc., cactus leaves and fire, run sharp instruments like iron skewers through the tongue, charm and devour serpents, and perform like revolting but most surprising and inexplicable feats.

THE NEW BRITISH MINISTER TO THE U. S.

The Hon. Edward Thornton.

A cable despatch informs us of the arrival of this gentleman in England from Rio Janeiro, and all doubt is now at rest as to his appointment to the post of British Minister at Washington. Mr. Thornton, who is a son of the late Sir Edward Thornton, commenced his official career about twenty-five years ago as an attache of the British Mission to Turin.

In 1845 he was appointed paid attache at Mexico, and in 1851 Secretary of Legation to the Republic of Mexico. From April, 1852, till October, 1853, he was secretary to the late Sir Charles Hotham's special mission to the River Plate. In May, 1854, he received the appointment of *Charge d'Affaires*, and Consul-General of the Republic of New Grenada, but did not proceed to Bogota; and in September of the same year he was transferred to the Oriental Republic of Uruguay. He filled that post for five years, at the end of which period he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic.

On the 27th of July, 1865, he was sent on a special mission to the Emperor of Brazil, and on the 10th of August following was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Brazil, from which post he has just been recalled to succeed the late Sir Frederick Bruce as head of the British Embassy in the United States. It will thus be seen that twenty-two years of Mr. Thornton's official career have been spent on this continent in different diplomatic capacities. In February, 1863, he was made a Companion of the Honorable Order of the Bath, the distinction being conferred upon him as a mark of his Sovereign's approval of the ability and fidelity with which he had discharged the duties of the several offices he had successively filled in his country's service.

Mr. Thornton bears a Portuguese title of nobility—Count of Casilhas—to which he succeeded on the death of his father, upon whom it was conferred by King John II of Portugal for three lives, his own being one, and the others to be accomplished in his descendants in a direct and legitimate line; but the license granted by George IV, permitting Sir Edward to accept the title, forbids him or his heirs assuming or using it in the British dominions.

CHARLES DICKENS.

Mr. Dickens' Third Reading in Boston—"Nicholas Nickleby" and "Boots at the Holly Tree Inn."

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 5.—Mr. Dickens gave his third entertainment this evening, reading portions of "Nicholas Nickleby" and that high fantastical scrap of story, "Boots at the Holly Tree Inn." There was the same full and fashionable attendance as on previous nights—fashion here being a much milder term, and meaning far less as regards millinery and haberdashery, than in Gotham. It is astonishing to note the number of young ladies in an audience who are compelled to bridge their pretty noses with spectacles. This is understood to be a consequence of their devotion to literary pursuits.

They cultivate their intellects and acquire a comparative indifference to the splendors of feminine attire; but it must be admitted that the spectacles, even with a good taste in literature behind them, are a tame substitute for that delicious mingling of the magnificence of silks, satins, and diamonds that contribute so much to win men's hearts in the gayer latitudes. Those, moreover, who come out to see Dickens here are especially the wealthier citizens, with their wives and daughters, not at all the regular patrons of the cheap and pitiful theatrical amusements.

Mr. Dickens read that portion of "Nicholas Nickleby" which recounts the hero's sojourn at Dotheboys Hall, including the personalities of Squeers, Mrs. Squeers, Miss Squeers, and Smike and the Yorkshire Lover. Squeers is a revolting and offensive character, very faintly lighted by some touches of grim humor, but not sufficiently so to make him an agreeable person to meet, so that in this case the impersonation was if anything too real; so also was the delineation of Smike. The wonderful loyalty of the artist to his subject made the picture painful, and the perception of the actor's skill was lost in the wounded sympathies of his audience. Though less pleasing than some others, this reading affords a notable instance of the range of the reader's power, running minute by minute from the affected simplicity of the lisping Miss Squeers to the broad, coarse outbursts of the boisterous Yorkshireman.

An impression given by the entertainment is that of most thorough and accurate study. There are but few actors on the stage who, playing but one part, are so earnest or so successful in the effort to throw aside their own peculiarities and adopt those of the character they personate. Many can do this but to small extent, yet few have the fidelity to this art to make the effort fairly, and show what capabilities in this way they would have. We have seen but few actors who would do so much to present the ideal of one character in an evening as Mr. Dickens does to present twenty; and if actors and actresses would attend his entertainments as so many lessons, his visit might have an excellent effect on the mimic art in this country. "Boots at the Holly Tree Inn" was read in a style that made that quaint piece of fancy quite a fairy tale.

MISSOURI.

Alleged Murder at Alton—A Flour Mill Burned at Douglas—Delegates to the Distillers' Convention—Seizure of Contraband Whisky.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 5.—Considerable excitement prevails in Alton over a horrible murder perpetrated there yesterday. Two men, named Samuel Cabell and William Skinner, together with a man named Patrick Donohoe, were sitting at a table engaged in a game of cards, when an altercation arose, and the lie passed between the parties. Cabell and Skinner, as we understand it, being against Donohoe.

Words led to blows, at which point a bystander stepped between the contestants, but Cabell reached round him with a knife in his hand and stabbed Donohoe to the heart, being incited thereto by Skinner. Donohoe lived but about ten minutes after receiving the injury.

Great excitement was manifested last evening by the Irish citizens on learning of the murder. Crowds of them remained in the vicinity of the jail until a late hour, and threats were made of summarily avenging the death of Donohoe.

The brick steam flouring mill belonging to Eugene Umfrid, in the town of Douglas, St. Clair county, totally destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $60,000; insured in Eastern offices for $35,000.

The legitimate whisky dealers have appointed delegates to attend the National Convention of distillers, to be held in Washington next week. Considerable agitation exists here as to a so-called whisky ring, engaged, it is represented, in selling whisky at less than the tax. The authorities have received information lately that a large load of contraband whisky was *en route* to St. Louis, and set a patrol on guard to catch it. Last night several dray loads were discovered leaving the levee under suspicious circumstances.

The draymen were followed, and 200 barrels seized in an obscure warehouse. There is a rumor afloat that this was a decoy, and that while the detectives followed the drays, 300 barrels were landed elsewhere and secreted. This morning United States Marshal Rogers seized ten barrels of whisky shipped from Keokuk. The extensive distillery of H. S. Sperry, at Pekin, Ill., has also been seized by Government.

The Northern packet lines have laid up their boats.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

The Case of Mr. Cooper.

Gen. Hancock's Jury Order.

Arrival of Governor Ward

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.

General Hancock's Doings.

General Hancock's order of yesterday, revoking the jury order of General Mower, excites great enthusiasm among the conservative element here, who are loud in their praise of Hancock's course, which they insinuate will lead to his becoming the Democratic candidate for President. On the other hand, his conduct is severely criticized by the extreme radicals, who boldly assert that Hancock is playing into the hands of the President, and in opposition to the reconstruction policy of Congress. It is not improbable that Congress may be induced to take some action relative to this matter, to prevent the Congressiona. policy from being tampered with.

The Bartered Message.

The *furore* made a few days ago concerning the premature publication of the President's Message is rapidly subsiding, and although an investigating committee was asked for in the House, the disposition seems to be gaining ground to let the matter drop.

Mr. Cooper's Confirmation.

The most powerful influence is being brought to bear to effect the confirmation of Edmund Cooper as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. It was supposed at first that Mr. Cooper would recommend a clean sweep of all the employes of the Treasury who did not swear by Johnson, but it is now alleged that he disclaims any such intention, and is rather anxious to procure the influence of the Treasury employes with radical Senators in aid of his confirmation, and many of them are working earnestly in his behalf.

The chances of his being confirmed look brighter since this element has been brought into play, yet many Senators are incredulous of promises made by candidates to enable them to go through the Senatorial mill, and are disposed to take nothing on trust, but to reject all who do not come up to their standard of Republicanism.

Personal.

Governor Marcus L. Ward, of New Jersey, arrived this morning.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Jeff. Davis Goes to the Country—A Railroad President to be Removed—Another Grant Story, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Dec. 6.—Jeff. Davis left here this morning in the steamer Samuel J. Pentz, for West River, to spend some time with Colonel George W. Hughes, his friend. He was accompanied to the boat by a number of admirers.

A meeting of stockholders has been called to turn ex-Mayor Chapman out of the Presidency of the Western Maryland Railroad.

A gentleman who spent last evening with General Grant, informs me he expects to retire to his farm in Illinois in a few years, and does not crave the Presidency.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Noon Report of Markets.

LONDON, Dec. 6—Noon.—Consols for money 93 5-16; United States Five-twenties, 71 3-16; Illinois Central, 90½; Erie, 47¾.

PARIS, Dec. 6—Noon.—The increase of bullion in the Bank of France since the last report is 18,500,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6—Noon.—The Cotton market opens firm at 7½ for middling uplands and 7¾ for middling Orleans. The estimate for sales to-day is 12,000 bales. The sales of the week are reported by the Bankers' Circular at 73,000 bales, whereof 12,000 bales were for export and 4000 for speculation. The stock of cotton in port is 432,000 bales, including 78,000 American.

Breadstuffs—Corn has declined to 47s. 3d. for mixed Western. Wheat is quoted at 10s. per cental for California white, and 13s. 6d. for No. 2 Milwaukee red. Flour, 35s. for extra State. Peas, 48s. 6d. for Canadian. Barley, 5s. 4d. per bushel.

Provisions—The market continues quiet and steady. Beef is quoted at 112s. 6d. per bbl. for winter cured. Pork, 70s. for Eastern prime mess. Lard, 48s. Cheese, 52s. Bacon, 42s. for Cumberland cuts.

Produce—Rosin, 7s. 3d. for common American, and 11s. for medium. Petroleum, 2s. for spirits and 1s. 3d. for refined. Oils—£38 for linseed; £36 for whale; and £113 for sperm. Linseed cakes, 68s. 6d. Tallow, 44s. for American. Cloverseed, 39s. for American red.

Increase of Banking Capital.

By the Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Dec. 6.—The Government has authorized the Spanish Bank at Havana to increase its capital and establish branches at Matanzas, Villa Clara, and Puerto Principe.

Fire at New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—A fire broke out this morning at No. 264 Washington street, occupied by Knickerbocker & Cook as a coffee and spice factory. The loss on stock and building will reach $30,000, which is insured. The fire spread to adjoining building, occupied by Conamb & Co., fruit dealers. Loss $60,000, which is fully insured in Hartford and Boston Companies.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 93⅞; Reading, 95⅞; Canton Company, 44⅝; Erie Railroad, 71⅝; Cleveland and Toledo, 102⅝; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 82⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 97⅛; Michigan Central, 110⅜; Michigan Southern, 80⅝; New York Central, 114⅛; Illinois Central, 132; Cumberland preferred, 22⅜; Missouri 6s, 95⅝; Hudson River, 126; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 107⅜; do. 1864, 104⅝; do. 1865, 106⅛; Ten-forties, 101⅜; Seven-thirties, 104⅞. Gold, 137⅛. Exchange, 109⅝. Money, 7 per cent.

—The Bar of Augusta have subscribed liberally to the fund to build a monument to the late Chief Justice Lumpkin.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster—T. B. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.

William Monk was convicted of a charge of the larceny of goods. He was seen by a newsboy to steal them from the door of a lady's shop in Vine street.

A Gang of Burglars.

Thos. R. Rolin, white; John Anderson, John Francis, Joseph Williams, John Williams, L. Groace, and William Morgan—these latter six colored—were charged with burglary. Emilia Liston testified that, on last Friday night, her store, No. 505 Hurst street, was entered, the burglars having broken open a front cellar door, and then passed upwards, and a large lot of clothing was stolen; a part of her goods were restored to her by policemen.

Officers Hamilton and Bergenheimer testified that on the morning after the burglary, having viewed the broken door, they went to a house in Green's court, in St. Mary's street, and there found all seven of the prisoners with the stolen goods. They arrested them, and restored the goods to Mrs. Liston. The prisoners made no defense whatever. Verdict, guilty.

Thomas McConnel was charged with assault and battery upon Eliza Eldridge. The evidence was that this lady, on the the 27th of last month, went into the street up in Richmond to see the Revenue officers carry away a still, these occurrences occasioning some little excitement in that portion of the city, and as she was returning she received a blow on the shoulder with a brick. Immediately afterwards she saw the prisoner in custody of an officer. A gentleman, who was standing in the crowd at the time, saw the prisoner throw the brick just about the time the lady was struck. He thought the brick was thrown at the Revenue officers.

Mr. Dwight said to the jury that though the prisoner intended only to injure the revenue officers with this brick, if it struck this lady, he was guilty of assault and battery, for the lady was in the street on a peaceable and proper errand, and the throwing of a brick into a crowd was a wanton, unlawful act. Verdict guilty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—The United States vs. John McCullen. This was a criminal prosecution upon a charge of conducting a distillery, without having paid the special tax required by law. The defendant, having been before the Court in other cases, conducted his own defense. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, Dec. 6, 1867.

—We published in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH yesterday an abstract of the report of Dr. Linderman, Director of the Mint in our city. As the attention of the public is just now directed particularly to the amount of coin being issued, we give the details of the various sums either deposited in or issued from the Mint. It seems that the deposit of bullion for the past year amounted to—Gold, $40,069,200; silver, $1,823,900; total deposits, $41,893,100; deducting from this the redeposits made at one branch of the Mint and deposited at another for coinage, the amount will be $34,537,018. This amount exceeds the deposits of the preceding year by $2,625,329. The coinage was:—Gold coin, 1,469,482 pieces; value, $28,217,187. Unparted and fine gold bars, $11,621,691. Silver coin, 2,074,902 pieces; value, $986,871; bars, $575,823. Nickel-copper and bronze coinage, 50,566,000 pieces; value, $1,879,540. Total number of pieces struck, 54,110,384. Total value of coinage, $43,281,113. The distribution of the bullion received at the Mint and branches was as follows:—At Philadelphia, gold deposited, $9,962,410; gold coined, $9,992,187. Fine gold bars, $79,873; silver deposits and purchases, $3!0,475; silver coined, $352,871; silver bars, $4619; nickel-copper and bronze coinage, value, $1,879,540; total deposits of gold and silver, $10,312,885; total coinage, $12,309,091.

The Doctor favors a change of form of our gold coins. He thinks we should imitate the examples of the various European countries, and make our gold pieces thin, so that filing can be detected. We hope that the diameters of the pieces will be left to the discretion of the Mint officers. Appended to the report is a table of foreign coins, which will be of interest to all who are forming a collection, and to financiers in general.

There is no material change to notice in the Money Market. Call loans are offered at 7 per cent. Prime commercial paper ranges from 8@12 per cent per annum. The Stock Market was inactive this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled. Government loans were a fraction lower. 6s of 1881 sold at 112¼, no change; and July 7·30s at 104¼, a slight decline. 10½ was bid for 10-40; 107⅞ for '62 5-20s; 104¾ for '64 5-20s; 105½ for '65 5-20s; and 107⅞ for July, '65, 5-20s.

City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 99¼, a slight decline, and old do. at 95, no change.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Philadelphia and Erie sold largely at 28@28¼, a decline of ¼ on the closing price last evening; Camden and Amboy at 125½, a slight decline; Lehigh Valley at 51, no change; Catawissa preferred at 23¾, no change, and Reading at 47¾@47¾, no change; 64¼ was bid for Norristown; 57 for Minehill; 32½ for North Pennsylvania, and 53¼ for Philadelphia and Baltimore.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Chesnut and Walnut sold at 44½, and Hestonville at 10¼. 66 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 18½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 26 for Spruce and Pine; 62 for West Philadelphia; and 30 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. City sold at 71, and Girard at 55. 30 was bid for Mechanics'; 20½ for Manufacturers'; and 60 for Commonwealth.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 31½, a decline of ¼. 13 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 22½ for preferred do.; 86 for Morris Canal preferred; 12 for Susquehanna Canal; 49½ for Delaware Division; and 36 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 137½; 11 A. M., 137½; 12 M., 137½; 1 P. M., 137⅝—an advance of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

—The N. Y. *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money on call is 6@9 per cent. and in good supply. Commercial paper is hard to sell, outside of a few names deemed 'fireproof.' Best sell at 7½@9, and 10@12 for second grade.

"Failures continue to be reported among houses which have been rated as first-class, and there is a general desire for action by Congress upon the question of 'stopping contraction.' No permanent relief can be found in that remedy, and there is little reason to suppose that the project will succeed. The House of Representatives looks for the moment as though it might assent, but the longer the subject is delayed, and the more it is debated, the less chance it has of success."

—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of the 3d instant says:—

"The discount market the past week, instead of exhibiting any signs of relaxation, has been growing more stringent, and though the pressure for loans has not been very great, the reduction in currency balances have placed the banks in a position where they are less liable to meet the requirements of borrowers. The regular discount houses are taking very little outside paper, and are in most cases limiting their favors to those to whom they are under obligations, and the latter, when they have exhausted their own lines, are obliged to seek accommodations elsewhere, which has thrown a considerable amount of first-class bills on the street. The maturings are heavy at present, but collections are being made with more satisfaction in the interior, and the bulk of the paper falling due is promptly met, though there is some inquiry for renewals. The different branches are well represented in the list of applicants for favors, and the demand is mainly for short accommodations."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$4000	U S 6s '81	112⅛	100	sh Phil & E	28⅜
$1100	U S 7-30s Je	104⅜	100	do	28⅜
$500	do Jy	104⅜	100	do	28⅜
$1000	Pa 6s, 2 series	105	200	do	28⅛
$1000	City 6s, N	99⅛	100	do	28⅛
$2500	do C. cap	95	200	do	28⅛
$5000	Bur Co R 6s	86	300	do	28
$2000	U & Am 6s '89	93	200	do	28
$1000	do '83	87	100	do	28
$1000	W Jer R 6s	88	125	sh Penna R	47⅛
$100	Sch N 7 pcl	70	2	do	48
4	sh C & Am R	125½	100	sh Read	47⅝
10	sh City Bk	73	400	do	47⅝
10	sh Ches & Wal	44½	200	do	47⅝
30	sh Girard Bank	55	100	do	47⅝
125	do	55	100	sh Cata Prf	22½
60	sh Leh Nav	31¾	400	do	32⅝
27	sh Leh V R	51			

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¾@112¾; do. 1862, 107¼@107¾; do., 1864, 104¾@104¾; do., 1865, 105¼@105¾; do., 1865, new, 107¼@107½; do., 1867, new, 107¼@107¾; do. 5s, 10-40s, 101¼@101¾; do. 7·30s, June, 104¼@104¾; do., July, 104¼@104¾; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119·40@20; do. December, 1864, 119¼@119¾; do., May, 1865, 117@117¼; do., August, 1865, 116¼@116¾; do., September, 1865, 115¼@115¾; do., October, 1865, 115¼@115¾. Gold, 137¼@137¾. Silver, 131¼@133.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—Gold, 137¼@137¾; U. S. 6s, 1881, 112¼@112¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 107¼@107¾; do., 1864, 104¾@104¾; do., 1865, 105¼@105¾; do. July, 1865, 107¼@107¾; do. July, 1867, 107¼@107¾; 5s, 10-40s, 101¼@101¾; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 104¼@105; 3d series, 104¼@105; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 119¼; May, 1865, 117¼; August, 1865, 116¼; September, 1865, 115¼; October, 1865, 115¼.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¼@112¾; old 5-20s, 107¼@107¾; new 5-20s, 1864, 104¾@104¾; do., 1865, 105¼@105¾; do., July, 107¼@107¾; do., 1867, 107¼@107¾; 10-40s, 101¼@101¾; 7·30s, June, 104¼@104¾; do., July, 104¼@104¾. Gold, 137¼@137¾.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Dec. 6.—Bark—The stock of Quercitron is light, and the demand for No. 1 is good at $56 ₩ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is quiet, with small sales at $7·25@8 ₩ 64 lbs; the latter rate from second hands. Prices of Timothy are nominal. Flaxseed is selling at $2·45@2·50.

The Flour market is still dull, but there is a better home consumptive demand, and holders are rather firmer in their views. Sales of 900 barrels, including superfine, at $7·50@8·25; extra at $8·50@9·25; Northwestern extra family at $9·75@10·50, the bulk of the sales was of this grade; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., at $10·75@12, and fancy brands at $12·75@14, according to quality. Rye flour is dull at $8·50@9 ₩ barrel. We quote Brandywine Corn Meal at $6·25@6·37½.

The demand for prime Wheat is steady, but common grades are not much inquired after. Sales of 3000 bushels fair and prime red at $2·40@2·50. Rye is unchanged. Sales of 800 bushels Pennsylvania at $1·70@1·75. Corn is quiet at former rates. Sales of 2000 bushels old yellow at $1·43; 1000 bushels new do. at $1·10@1·15, and 1500 bushels old Western mixed at $1·30@1·32. Oats are scarce and dull. Sales of Southern and Pennsylvania at 65@75 cents. 1000 bushels Western Barley sold at $1·50@1·75.

Whisky—Nothing doing.

SCURVY.—The general view that scurvy is produced by an excess of common salt in the blood, occasioned by a diet of salted meat exclusively, has received some confirmation in the experiments lately conducted by M. Prussak, of St. Petersburg. M. Prussak placed the web of a frog's foot under the microscope, so as to observe the passage of the blood through the smallest blood-vessels. He then injected a solution of salt beneath the frog's skin, and watched the effect on the vessels. He perceived that the blood corpuscles distended vessels, and gave rise to the patches of dark-colored extravasations, extremely like the peculiar livid blotches seen on the skin of scorbutic patients. Experiments on dogs and other animals appeared to give the same results. It now remains, says the London *Review*, to be shown why common salt should possess this peculiar action on the blood-vessels. Most probably the explanation will be found in the excessive osmosis which occurs owing to the increased density of the blood.

—The Cleveland *Herald* says that the road by which Weston entered that city looks as though an army had passed over it. "Buggies, minus a wheel or a shaft; pieces of harness, hats and caps are strewn along this road in endless confusion. It is estimated that the damage to buggies alone will amount to $1000."

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Seventh Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....DECEMBER 6.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....55 | 11 A. M.....43 | 2 P. M.....46

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque E. A. Souder, Payne, Cork for orders, E. A. Souder & Co.
Barquentine Garron, Stephens, Gibraltar, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig W. A. Dresser, Hatch, Norfolk, Mershon & Cloud.
Schr C. B. Emery, Young, Boston, Rommel & Hunter, 4c.
Schr A. E. Martin, Lloyd, Providence, do.
Schr G. Hill, Cheesman, Pawtucket, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr C. Comery, Kuhn, Portland, do.
Schr A. H. Leaming, Brower, Narwalk, do.
Schr E. Nickerson, Nickerson, Boston, Captain.
Schr F. Fish, Davis, Boston, Wannemacher, Maxfield & Co.
Schr J. W. Hall, Powell, Boston, Eastman & Co.
Schr C. W. Prail, Kendrick, Boston, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr R. H. Wilson, Harris, Providence, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr L. D. Small, Tice, Danversport, Van Dusen, Lechman & Co.
Schr R. Strong, Brown, Providence, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr A. Falkenberg, Tirrell, Dighton, do.
Schr Caroline, Tice, Millville, Captain.
Schr Bonny Boat, Kelly, Boston, Captain.
Schr A. Bartlett, Bartlett, Washington, Captain.
Sl'r W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Ship John Clark, Letournau, 29 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to John R. Penrose.
Barque Restless, Sheldon, 21 days from Demarara, with sugar and molasses to Thomas Watson & Sons.
Brig Romaine, Card, 29 days from Old Harbor, Ja., with logwood to D. N. Wetzler & Co.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Pope's Plan.

From the N. Y. Times.

A despatch from Rome announces that "his Holiness the Pope has taken measures to materially strengthen the Papal army." This certainly is about the most preposterous thing that even the Pope could do. His army, which is some ten to twelve thousand strong, has not only shown itself incapable of defending him against any organized force, but even against such revolutionary bands as were led by Garibaldi. Twice during his Pontificate has he been attacked, twice has his army proved itself incompetent, and twice have French troops come to his rescue. If he had any means of raising an army large enough to defend his claims to sovereign power, there might be some sense in his taking measures to strengthen it. But as Italy is the only power from which he is in any danger, and as he cannot possibly raise in his limited dominions a military force one-twentieth as strong as that which Victor Emanuel keeps under arms, his plan of adding a few thousand to his little army, or even of doubling it, has no significance whatever in relation to any adversary he can encounter.

In his own territories the Pope can raise but very few more soldiers than he has now got; and the poor success he has always met with in raising mercenaries in other countries, is not such as to give him any encouragement. Moreover, he has no money to pay troops, and can in no way raise it. Every possible scheme is constantly tried to raise means for the Pope, by loans, subscriptions, by begging, and by Peter's pence. But the result of all this ceaseless scramble for money is that the Pope cannot get out of debt, cannot fulfil his obligations, and cannot raise enough to pay his current expenses. Why, then, should the Pope make a pretense to military power when he could neither raise an army nor pay it, when it is never of any service to him, and when its increase would only add to his weakness?

A thousand soldiers would be as useful to the Pope as the ten thousand he now has; and a hundred would be as valuable as a thousand. The smallest number would serve as a symbol of his temporal authority, a sign of his sovereign power—would bear aloft his flag and indicate the basis of his rights. They would be no less powerless against his enemies than his present army, and they would no less quickly attract the aid of France and the sympathy of the Catholic world, whenever the Pope gets into difficulties. If he were to reduce his army to the size of that of the Duchess of Gerolstein, it would subserve all his purposes quite as well as his present expensive and worthless force.

It is probable, however, that in announcing his purpose to materially strengthen his army, the Pope has another end to serve. He has taken this means of indicating to the Catholic world, in view of the forthcoming Conference, that he does not intend to weaken the temporal power, but to maintain, strengthen, and defend it. He does not intend to lower his standard, to surrender his authority, or to decrease by one iota his claims, but, on the contrary, to uphold and strengthen them. If he falls, he will fall asserting his sovereign rights. If Napoleon tries to show that with a speck for a dominion and a sham for an army, it would be better for him to give up both, he will point to his recent victories and to his swelling hosts. The increase of the Papal army is the Pope's defiance to Italy, and his ultimatum to the assembled powers.

Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.

From the N. Y. Herald.

We have published the annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency, but our space was too much occupied to admit of comments then, though, in truth, there is not much to say in addition to our remarks on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary's report covers most of the ground of that of the Comptroller. They are from the same establishment, and have the same impression. Nearly the whole of this is a labored defense of, or an apology for, the national bank system. No hungry lawyer working for a large contingent fee could plead more earnestly for a cause than do both Mr McCulloch and his subordinate for the national banks. Judging rom the earnestness of these advocates, one would think the banks were on trial for life or death. If these Treasury officials have not much sagacity in anything else, they evidently see the danger their client is in. They fear in advance the verdict of the people, and make desperate efforts to avert it.

Most of their false assumptions and weak arguments we have already replied to; but we have one charge especially to make against them now. We say them, because Mr. McCulloch is equally as censurable as the Comptroller. We charge them with perverting facts in their efforts to bolster up the national banks. For example, they pretend to show that the national banks make little or nothing out of the privilege granted them by the Government, and that the Government would save nothing by issuing legal-tenders in the place of national bank currency. In this report of the Comptroller, he endeavors to make out that the banks draw less than seventeen millions on their bonds deposited, and then, that as they pay over sixteen millions in taxes to the Government, as he alleges, the balance of profit or gain is less than a million. It is surprising how a person holding such a high official position can have the audacity to throw dust in the eyes of the people in this way.

First, as to the taxes. Three to four hundred millions of capital invested or employed in anything has to pay heavy taxes. The *Herald* business, the business of A. T. Stewart, the business and capital of all have to pay taxes. It is not because they are national banks that these institutions pay. Indeed, they pay less on the whole than is paid by other kinds of business. It is simply absurd, then, to set off their taxes against the profits derived from their privileges. But it is not true that they derive only a little over sixteen millions from the bonds deposited for their circulation. They draw interest in gold, or in an amount of currency equivalent to gold, and the whole amount in currency would be about twenty-five millions a year. This, we maintain, is a clear gratuity to the banks by the Government. For this the Government would save annually by issuing legal-tenders in place of their notes; for with these legal-tenders about three hundred millions of the bonds could be bought up and cancelled, and the interest saved. The case is so plain that the commonest understanding can comprehend it; yet the Comptroller of the Currency and Mr. McCulloch have the audacity to attempt to pervert the facts. The national banks really make about fifteen per cent. on their circulation out of the public, reckoning the interest on the bonds and the profits on the circulation.

There is little else worthy of notice in the Comptroller's report; for it is taken up almost exclusively with a defense of the national banks. The views expressed relative to a system of redemption of the currency and other topics we may discuss at some future time. The Comptroller, like Mr. McCulloch, is a man of one idea, and he is incapable of raising himself above it. That idea includes the blessing of the national bank system, contraction of the currency, the great bondholding interest, and forcing specie payments. What a sad spectacle it is that the finances of this great nation should be in the hands of such men!

The Treasury Report.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Mr. McCulloch's views are, in the main, eminently sound and wise. His exposition of the causes which led to our departure—under the pressure of war and disaster—from the specie standard or measure of value, and of the evils and perils—industrial, financial, and moral—of persisting in the use of inconvertible paper as currency, after the seeming necessity therefor has passed away—is able and conclusive. His elucidations of the past history and present state of our finances are unsurpassed in terseness and lucidity. His summary of the reason for continuing the use of national bank notes, as well as greenbacks, should carry conviction to all whose understandings are not clouded by prejudice and blind hostility. His demonstration that a currency expansion may (by enhancing prices) increase the pressure for money which it was designed to abate, will be novel to many, yet can hardly fail to produce conviction. His discussion of the nature and moral obligation of our National debt, and of the medium wherein the several loans must respectively be paid, though condensed, is masterly; and we envy neither the head nor heart of any one who can read this portion of the Report and still insist that the five-twenties and their kindred rightfully may (indeed, *can*) be paid off in violated promises—in printed lies. We should like to hear Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, expound the two following passages from his speech of February, 1862, advocating the passage of the Five-twenty Loan bill, which he had reported, as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means:—

"A dollar in a miser's safe, unproductive, is a sore disturbance. Where could they invest it? In the United States loans at six per cent., redeemable in gold in twenty years—the best and most valuable permanent investment that could be desired."

* * * * *

"But widows and orphans are interested, and in tears, lest their estates should be badly invested. I pity no one who has money invested in the United States bonds payable in gold in twenty years, with interest semi-annually."

That the proposed payment (?) of those five-twenty bonds in irredeemable paper would be a gigantic, bare-faced fraud, we have never doubted. That it would be as suicidal as great knaveries usually are, Mr. McCulloch shows more clearly than any one has hitherto done. No American, who either has any property already, or means to acquire any, can afford to countenance this flagrant rascality. It seems to us that the opponents of that dastardly form of repudiation which the Secretary reprobates ought to combine and print one million copies of this Report in a large, fair pamphlet, and give a copy to every voter who will promise to read and preserve it. There will be ten thousand villainous stump speeches made within the next year which a perusal of this Report would most effectively answer. Shall it not be placed in the hands of every voter who can read?

—Those who have talked of a surplus revenue of $150,000,000, to be dissipated by reducing and repealing taxes at this session, will be somewhat disconcerted by Mr. McCulloch's less flattering but more truthful exhibit. It seems that the reductions most improvidently made by the last Congress have nearly arrested the payment of the principal of the public debt. The Secretary estimates the current expenditures (including interest on the debt from September 30, 1867, to June 30, 1868) at $295,000,000, and the current income at barely $1,000,000 more; and he estimates the revenue for the fiscal year thence ensuing at $381,000,000, whereof all but $9,000,000 will be required to meet the current outgoes, leaving but $10,000,000 in all to be applied to the payment of principal of the public debt for the twenty-one months commencing with October last and closing with June, 1869. Yet journalists talk of taking off scores after scores of millions of taxes, as though we were dealing with a surplus that we could scarcely devise means to get rid of. We trust Congress will be at once startled and sobered by this timely exhibit.

The Secretary's numerous suggestions of retrenchment, by converting the Branch Mints at Dahlonega and Denver into Assay Offices, by the sale of Government stocks in various private or local corporations, and by limiting the time wherein war claims may be made, strike us as judicious. In short, the Report is in most respects a strong and good one. Yet we have looked carefully through it for a justification of the Secretary's policy in keeping, for many months past, more than $100,000,000 in coin shut up in his coffers, and have scanned it in vain. Had that sum been expended, months ago, in buying up in open market and destroying our interest-bearing bonds, our national credit must have stood higher, while we should have been much nearer to specie payments than we now are. We speak from experience when we say that he who owes largely and has comparatively little ready means, can use those means to great advantage in buying up and cancelling that portion of his debts on which the holders are most anxious to realize. We regret that this course—which commends itself to the judgment of almost every one else—should still be distasteful to Mr. McCulloch. We beg him not to persevere in it till Mr. Seward—by the purchase of countless Walrussias and St. Thomases—shall have used up his magnificent reserve altogether.

The Republican Outcry Against the President's Message.

From the N. Y. World.

The courageous and able message of President Johnson gives great dissatisfaction to the Republican party, and their organs comment on it in a spirit of bitter rancor. Their censures would be better bestowed if given to Congress, which has violated all the decorum, and even all the decencies, due from one department to the Government to another. Congress has stripped the President of the control over his subordinates which has been exercised by all his predecessors. It has kept itself in a perpetual quasi session from the 4th of March till the first Monday in December, as a means of standing guard over him and testifying their want of confidence.

One of the most distinguished leaders of their party proclaimed in open Senate that it was not safe to allow an interval of even five minutes between the close of one session and the beginning of the next, lest a faithless President should perpetrate some irreparable mischief; and Congress was careful to act in the spirit of that insult. It has kept a committee employed for the last eight or ten months in raking all the cesspools of scandal to besmear his personal character and discover some pretext for his impeachment. He has been wantonly accused of writing traitorous letters to Jeff. Davis, giving sympathy and comfort to the Rebellion, and of complicity in the murder of his predecessor to get his office. Congress has had the despicable and indecent meanness to pry into his alleged amours, and its committee have heard perjured witnesses who invented what they failed to find.

The foremost business of this session is to impeach him, and put him out of office, because he has exercised his right of dissenting from the policy of their party. After all this contumelious and insulting treatment, the Republicans have the face to complain of Mr. Johnson because his Message is not abject and conciliatory! If Congress had shown any disposition to meet him half-way; if they had set an example of the yielding spirit which they require, there might be some show of reason in complaining that their proffers were repelled. But they have given him nothing but fresh insults and provocations, and are stupid and arrogant enough to find fault that he does not cringe and truckle. The blandishing endearments of Congress ought, no doubt, to have had a more melting effect!

It is creditable to President Johnson's dignity of character and sense of official decorum, that he has not been provoked by this long series of unexampled and persistent insults into forgetfulness of the proprieties of his position. The passions of the man are sunk in the duties of the office. He discusses, in his message, only public questions from a public point of view; but he discusses them with a vigor and decision justified by the importance of the subjects and the solidity of his reasoning. It is the patriot zealous for the Constitution, not the menaced officer or the insulted man, that appears in every part of the Message.

This frank and intrepid document merely gives words and logic to the determination expressed by the people in their votes since the adjournment of Congress in July. If the President condemns the policy of Congress as repugnant to the Constitution, subversive of the public prosperity, and a breach of pledges solemnly given, he merely echoes the voice of the people, or rather supplies a tongue to express their will. The popular fiat has gone forth that the reconstruction policy of Congress cannot stand; and we wish the President would repeat it in every communication he has occasion to make, as the resolute old Roman concluded every speech, no matter on what subject, with his *delenda est Carthago*—no quarter to Carthage. It is preposterous to suppose this hideous violation of the Constitution can be permanent; and if Congress refuse to undo their work, the people will assuredly undo it for them.

There is not one white man in five hundred between the Potomac and the Rio Grande who will not indorse and stand by every word of the Message, or whose indignant sense of violated right and outraged feeling does not outrun the guarded language of the President. Congress must be a synod of as great blockheads as they are disposed to be tyrants, if they think that with this state of feeling in the South, their negro governments can ever be self-sustaining. They will stand while they are propped up by Federal bayonets, and not a day longer.

Will the people consent to maintain permanent armies for this detestable purpose? Let the defeat of the Republicans in every part of the Northern States be taken as an answer. Go also for an answer to the universal impatience of grinding taxation; to the feeling of insecurity and apprehension which pervades the trading community; to the stagnation in business; to the bloated and unsound currency; to the readiness with which projects for virtually repudiating the public debt are listened to; and when you have interrogated these facts, tell us if they give promise that the people will permanently endure the burdens of war in time of peace for the sake of making four or five millions of ignorant, brutal negroes the rulers of one of the fairest and most productive sections of our country! The question is not whether the people will submit to this heavy expense for one or two years to establish governments which will afterwards be self-sustaining, but whether they will submit to a perpetual burden for so wretched and insane an object as to enable the Southern negroes to domineer over the Southern whites. Nobody can suppose the Southern whites will submit to this odious inversion of the order of nature except by military compulsion; and we ask Republicans what they expect to gain by continuing for a year or two a system which can by no possibility be permanent? The hypocrites! They know that their reconstruction policy cannot stand; but they are willing that the people should groan and sweat under the expense of it for another year, for the sake of giving them the negro vote in the Presidential election.

The Republican journals can find nothing solid to say against the masculine reasoning of the President's Message, and so they fill their columns with splenetic, hypercritical cavils. The *Times* objects to it that instead of merely giving "information" to Congress, it indulges in argument! This preposterous cavil is just as applicable to every message of President Lincoln's, and to nearly every message of every President we ever had. It is too excessively foolish to deserve the dignity of a refutation. The *Tribune* applies to the Chief Magistrate of the country its usual gentlemanlike charge of direct falsehood. Dryden, when once cornered on a charge of obscenity in his writings, was driven to reply that he knew no law which prescribed morality to a comic poet. The *Tribune* seems ignorant of any law which prescribes courtesy to the editor of a newspaper.

The first line which the *Tribune* imputes to the President is his statement that Congress had recognized the validity of the Southern ratifications of the constitutional amendment. But does not the *Tribune* know that the Civil Rights bill was professedly passed to carry out that amendment, and under color of its authority—an amendment which is to this day no part of the Constitution unless the Southern ratifications were valid? And knowing this, as the *Tribune* does, what are we to think of its own regard for truth when it brands President Johnson's statement as a falsehood? Another statement of the President's which the *Tribune*, in its courteous way, denounces as a lie, is his charge that the reconstruction project, by the avowal of the Republicans themselves, is intended to increase their party strength. The part of this statement meant to be denied is not so much the intention as the avowal. If any Republican who has "cut his eye-teeth" should deny the intention, the fitting reply would be to laugh in his face.

The intention being unquestionable, how can the *Tribune* take it upon itself to say it has never been avowed? Unless our recollection be at fault, the *Tribune* itself has made the confession, again and again. It has indeed prated and canted every day in the year about justice, humanity, etc., but it has also, at various times, confessed that the negro suffrage reconstruction was an absolute and overruling party necessity, and that it could not be departed from without party ruin. But it is really of no consequence whether the mask has been sometimes lifted or kept uniformly down when everybody knows the hideous features under it. The reconstruction policy is notoriously a political device for keeping the Republican party in power by the aid of the negro vote; and we are sorry to see that the *Tribune* is sensible enough of its baseness to wince under the charge.

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This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilising Salts.

Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,

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CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

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OLD RYE WHISKIES.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

In the Land is now Possessed by

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WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, in Bond, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouse, as parties may elect.

FINANCIAL.

525 MILES

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

Running West from Omaha

Across the Continent,

ARE NOW COMPLETED.

This brings the line to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and it is expected that the track will be laid thirty miles further, to Evans Pass, the highest point on the road, by January. The maximum grade from the foot of the mountains to the summit is but eighty feet to the mile, while that of many Eastern roads is over one hundred. Work in the rock-cuttings on the western slope will continue through the winter, and there is now no reason to doubt that the entire grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870.

The means provided for the construction of this Great National Work are ample. The United States grants its Six Per Cent. Bonds at the rate of from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, for which it takes a *second lien* as security, and receives payment to a large if not to the full extent of its claim in services. These Bonds are issued as each twenty-mile section is finished, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class road, thoroughly supplied with depots, repair-shops, stations, and all the necessary rolling stock, and other equipments.

The United States also makes a donation of 12800 acres of land to the mile, which will be a source of large revenue to the Company. Much of this land in the Platte Valley is among the most fertile in the world, and other large portions are covered with heavy pine forests, and abound in coal of the best quality.

The Company is also authorized to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an amount equal to the issue of the Government, and no more. Hon. E. D. Morgan and Hon. Oakes Ames are Trustees for the Bondholders, and deliver the Bonds to the Company only as the work progresses, so that they always represent an actual and productive value.

The authorized capital of the Company is ONE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS, of which over five millions have been paid in upon the work already done.

Earnings of the Company.

At present, the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the Bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, a *Government Work*, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property. As the Company's

First Mortgage Bonds

Are offered for the present are NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent. lower than United States Stocks. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

Or over NINE PER CENT. upon the investment.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street.
WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third st.
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THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.

In Wilmington, Delaware, by

R. R. ROBINSON & CO.
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And in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, and by

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, 7 Nassau st.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall st.,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the progress of the work, and resources for construction, and value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's Offices, or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,

NEW YORK.

November 23, 1867. 11 23 mwf6t

WE HAVE FOR SALE

THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Central Pacific Railroad Company,

AT (95) NINETY-FIVE,

And Accrued Interest in Currency.

These Bonds are payable by law, principal and interest, in gold. Interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July.

We will take Government in exchange, allowing the full market price.

We recommend them to investors as a first-class Security, and will give at all times the latest pamphlets and general information upon application to us.

Having a full supply of these BONDS on hand, we are prepared to DELIVER THEM AT ONCE.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

Bankers and Dealers in Governments,

12 5 1m NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE

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JAY COOKE & CO.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A

Dealers in all Government Securities

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [9 24 3m

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 2 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 11

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.

DIAMOND DEALERS AND JEWELLERS,

No. 802 CHESNUT STREET

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large stock of

GENTS' AND LADIES' WATCHES,

Just received, of the finest European makes.

Independent quarter, second, and self-winding, gold and silver cases.

Also, AMERICAN WATCHES of all sizes.

Diamond Sets, Pins, Studs, Rings, etc.

Coral, Malachite, Garnet, and Etruscan Sets, great variety. [8 12

SOLID SILVERWARE of all kinds, including large assortment suitable for Bridal Presents.

C. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

OFFER ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS OF

FINE FRENCH CLOCKS,

OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, IN THE CITY. 5 2

AMERICAN WATCHES

The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices BY

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street.

8 8] *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

STERLING SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY.

NO. 414 LOCUST STREET.

GEORGE SHARP.

Patentee of the Ball and Cube patterns, manufacturer of every description of fine STERLING SILVERWARE, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a choice assortment of rich and beautiful goods of the latest styles at low prices. [9 26

J. M. SHARP. A. ROBERTS.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.

C. L. MAISER.

MANUFACTURER OF FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

6 5] NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from damp. Prices low. C. MAISER, No. 422 VINE Street.

6 5

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

PAPER HANGINGS.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

E. CORNER OF TENTH AND WALNUT.

J. C. FINN & SONS

Have opened with an extensive assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN WALL PAPERS, embracing every quality to suit all tastes. 9 14

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,

REMOVED TO

N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING

Of every Description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

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UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY,

A Paste for Box-makers, Bookbinders, Paperhangers, Shoemakers, Pocket-book Makers, Printers, Posters, etc. It will not sour. Is cheap and always ready for use. Refer to J. B. Lippincott & Co., Lindsay & Keller, William Mann, Philadelphia Paper Co., Harper Brothers, American Tract Society, and others. Sole Agents, L. L. CRAGIN & CO., No. 429 COMMERCE Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT FROM THE MEMBERS OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR TO JUDGE WOODWARD.—Philadelphia, November 20, 1867.—To Hon. George W. Woodward, LL. D., Chief Justice of Pennsylvania:—Dear Sir—As you are about to retire from the Bench to assume other important official duties, it is due to you that some public testimonial should be given by the Bar of their appreciation of your eminent ability and services as a Judge of the highest Court of the Commonwealth, and for four years past as Chief Justice of Pennsylvania.

For more than a quarter of a century you have been connected with the Judiciary of your native State—ten years as President Judge of the Twenty-fifth Judicial District, and fifteen years and eight months as Judge of the Supreme Court; the first eight months of the latter by an appointment from Governor Bigler, and the full term of fifteen years by an election by the people.

It will give us great pleasure if you will name a day when it may suit your convenience to meet the members of the Bar of Philadelphia at an entertainment, which they propose to give as a testimonial of their professional and personal regard for you.

We have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your obedient servants,

David Paul Brown, Isaac Hazlehurst, E. Spencer Miller, P. McCall, George W. Biddle, Arthur M. Burton, James Lynd, John Samuel, W. M. Meredith, Eli K. Price, Henry M. Phillips, Alexander Henry, Richard Vaux, Theodore Cuyler, William A. Porter, William B. Mann, and others.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30, 1867.

David Paul Brown, William M. Meredith, Eli K. Price, Isaac Hazlehurst, Henry M. Phillips, William A. Porter, Esquires, and others of the Philadelphia Bar.

Gentlemen:—I am highly honored by your invitation to an entertainment which, as members of the Philadelphia Bar, you propose to give, on a day to be named by me, as a testimonial of your professional and personal regard for me, and beg you to accept my sincere thanks therefor. The invitation did not reach me until several days after I had resigned my judicial commission and entered upon my public duties as a member of the Fortieth Congress. In the midst of these new duties it is impossible to foresee, at present, a day when it would be convenient to meet you. And, besides, I confess I do not like to be the object of a public entertainment. There is too much directness and personality in the compliments of such occasions to suit my taste, for I cannot persuade myself that I have rendered any such public services as entitle me to receive them.

Whilst, however, I respectfully decline the proffered entertainment, I am not insensible to the great honor of having won, in a measure, the confidence and esteem of so distinguished a body of my fellow-citizens as the members of the Bar of Philadelphia. For fifteen years I went in and out amongst you as a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. It was my business to listen to you, and it gives me great pleasure to acknowledge the learning and ability with which you instructed me. During that long and busy period, I doubt if causes were better argued in any courts where the English common law prevails. I shall look back upon that period as one of the pleasantest eras of my life, not only on account of the forensic talent which distinguished it, but because, also, of the uniform courtesy and kindness which characterized our professional intercourse, and the warm personal attachments which grew up between us.

Indeed, it gives me singular satisfaction to look back, from this standpoint, over not only the Bar of Philadelphia, but that of our whole State, and to recall the many young men I have seen come forward to the active duties and the large rewards of the profession, and the many mature lawyers I have seen advancing to its highest honors. The retrospect is saddened, to be sure, as all views of the past must be, by the recollection of the many honored names who have gone to their graves—some in the ripeness of old age, others in the midst of their years. But the good examples of all such remain to animate the living, and in the living lawyers of Pennsylvania the State has her best wealth; for it is the wealth of educated intellect, of high and honorable endeavor, of discriminating judgment, of patriotic impulse.

These are all great powers, and as often as they apply themselves to the questions of the day they render the State signal service. They have done so in days that are past, and will do so in the present and future. To have been associated with such a body of men in so many years of pleasant professional intercourse, is one of those pure pleasures that pleases on reflection.

Renewing, gentlemen, my thanks for your polite invitation, I subscribe myself, with sentiments of high regard, your friend and obedient servant, GEORGE W. WOODWARD.

CITY COUNCILS.—City Councils met yesterday, when the following business was transacted:—

Select Council.—President Spering in the Chair. The committee to verify the cash accounts of the City Treasurer reported a balance in City Treasury, December 1, 1867, $671,513·93. Appropriated as follows:—Payment of interest on city loan, $294,133·21; payment of sinking fund securities, $83,765·78; payment of sundry claims, $93,615·94. An ordinance appropriating $1067·05, to defray expenses incurred by the committee on reception of the City Councils of Columbus, Ohio, was passed. The Water Committee reported that the appropriations for the construction of the Roxborough Water Works had been exhausted, and presented a resolution authorizing the Chief Engineer to draw warrants for expenses incurred in completing the works. Agreed to. A resolution authorizing a change in the contract for the enlargement of the Cornish engines now being built for the Twenty-fourth Ward Water Works, and appropriating $5000 to pay for the difference in cost, was passed. A communication from the Board of Directors of the Fire Department, announcing that Terrence McCusker had been elected Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, was read. Mr. Dickey moved to refer the matter to the Committee of Fire and Trusts. Mr. King favored immediate confirmation. Mr. Stokley said that it had been the custom to refer all such matters, and further, that by confirming him Mr. McCusker would hold two positions, that of Chief and Assistant, and that he should not be confirmed until he had resigned the latter position. Mr. King said that when Mr. McCusker was confirmed as Chief, he ceased to be an Assistant. Mr. Cattell favored the reference of the matter to the Committee of Fires and Trusts, as a bill for the creation of a paid fire department was before Common Council, and it would probably be acted upon and brought into this chamber for concurrence. It would, therefore, be unwise to confirm a Chief who would not be recognized if the bill. The vote on a reference to the Committee resulted in a tie. Mr. King then moved that Mr. McCusker be confirmed as Chief Engineer. Agreed to—yeas, 13; nays, 10, as follows:—

Yeas—Campbell, Cattell, Coleman, Duffy, Hopkins, Kamerly, King, Marcus, McCutcheon, Rae, Pollock, Smith, Spering, President. Nays—Barlow, Bumm, Fox, Gillingham, Hodgdon, Jones, Kersey, Manuel, Ritchie, Stokley.

Mr. McCusker named Samuel Josephs and Joseph Brady as his securities. Referred to the Finance Committee. Ordinances authorizing the sale of a frame building belonging to the city in the Twenty-third Ward; to erect a new school building in the Twenty-fifth Ward; for the support of Girard College for 1868 at a cost of $125,000, were passed. A resolution asking the Legislature to pass a bill making the "Row Officers" salaried was adopted. The District Attorney to receive $4000; Sheriff, $2500; Coroner, $1000 per annum. A resolution to appoint a "city carpenter" was referred. The boiler bill was called up, and after amending the bill, to make the salary of the Chief Inspector $3000, the bill was passed. Adjourned.

Common Council.—President Marcer in the chair. The Chief Commissioner of Highways notified the Chamber that no permits had been issued for widening footways on Broad street, north of Poplar. In October a permit was issued to reset a curb on that thoroughfare. An ordinance appropriating $600 for the purpose of paving out Coates street dock, on the Delaware; passed. The ordinance appropriating $25,000 to the Department of Highways; passed—yeas, 27; nays, 20. An ordinance to make an additional appropriation of $600 to pay Sheriff's fees, and $50 to pay James Miller for Surveyor's work in the Twenty-eighth Ward, was referred to the Finance Committee. The bill from Select Council, discharging the committee from the further investigation of the merits of the patent for the prevention of boiler explosions, was passed. Permission was granted to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to remove a lamp and post from No. 631 Chesnut street to No. 116 Market street. An ordinance appropriating $27,000 additional for the Board of Control was passed. The opening and improving of Mulberry street, from Wood street to the Norristown Railroad in Manayunk, was ordered by resolution. The following resolutions from Select Council were concurred in:—One appointing a Joint Committee to inquire whether the Gas Trustees cannot furnish proper light to the city. One authorizing certain transfer of items to the appropriations made to the Controllers of Public Schools. One of thanks to Frederick Mosely for his present of sparrows to the city. One directing Main street, Manayunk, to be placed in proper condition for travel. One asking for the discharge of the Committee on Law from the consideration of matters connected with the Thirteenth Ward school house. The ordinance from Select Council to consolidate the Department of Wharves, Markets, and Landings, and the Department of City Property, came up, and was discussed for nearly an hour. The bill passed finally. Adjourned.

THE GAS WORKS.—The Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works sent to Councils, yesterday, a long report, in answer to a resolution requesting a statement of the permanent improvements made with the loan of $1,000,000 authorized by ordinance of Councils, of December, 1864. The report contains the following statements:—

Improvements at the Twenty-sixth Ward Works consist of lime kiln, 21 feet square; retort house, 68 by 250 feet, with capacity for 240 retorts; purifying house, 60 by 116 feet, with two sets of pumpers and 2500 feet condensing pipe; exhaust and boiler house, 48 by 86 feet, and one steam engine and two boilers; one station meter of 41,000 pounds weight; tar well of 3500 barrels capacity; 684 feet of railroad; pipe connections, paving, etc., all of which cost $358,238·42.

The improvements at the Ninth Ward Works consist of a retort house, 30 by 137 feet, with 70 retorts, a two-story coal stove house, 75 by 240 feet, costing $78,931·81.

The improvements at the Fifteenth Ward Works consisted only of grading and paving yard, at a cost of $9022·66.

At the Twenty-first Ward Works the following improvements were made:—Tar well of 350 barrels capacity; a stone wharf, 80 feet long; engine and boiler-house, 19 by 55 feet; one boiler and steam engine; two station meters of 250,000 feet capacity each; purifying house, 34 by 46 feet; retort house, 30 by 56 feet; fire beaches of retorts; one lime-house, etc., costing $23,427·26.

At Frankford the improvements consist of a gasholder, 50 feet in diameter, and tank, 52 feet diameter; engine-house, 24 by 40 feet; boiler and fuel house, 24 by 40 feet; and stone wall, at a cost of $26,364·65.

Refitting and furnishing Seventh street office, $7480·69; enlarging Spring Garden office, $796·18; paving at Richmond office, $260·07; grading, $239·90; making a grand total of $504,811·04.

Street mains were laid to the extent of 168,689 feet, at a cost of $216,321·98; services $251,396·27.

Loan issued to pay the above, $966,300; cash expended, $6229·29; making a total of $972,529·29, leaving $27,470·71 of the loan unappropriated.

ANOTHER LIBEL SUIT.—Mr. William Meeser, the alleged proprietor of the *Sunday Mercury*, was before Alderman Beitler yesterday afternoon, charged with publishing, under the head of "Letters from the People," a defamatory and scurrilous libel upon Samuel G. Ruggles, the Chief of Police, on November 3. The caption of the article was "Radical Roughs." Chief Ruggles testified that he had called upon Mr. Meeser, and asked him about the paternity of the article; that defendant declined to name the author, as the article was not libellous. The witness insisted that it was, and ultimately was promised the name of the author. Mr. Meeser, he deposed, in a subsequent issue of the paper declined to give it. The cause of bringing the suit, he said, was that in the same journal there lately appeared a statement that the Chief winked at the course of the rioters who recently beat nearly to death a conductor of the Second street cars. The defendant entered bail in $1000.

INTERESTING LECTURE.—Dr. Gross, the distinguished Professor of Surgery in Jefferson Medical College, delivered a lecture to the profession last night, on the life of that eminent American Surgeon, the late Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York. It was a rare intellectual treat. The hall of the College was crowded to excess. Among those present we noticed eminent members of the legal and clerical professions of this city, besides the son and grandson of Dr. Mott, of New York, who were introduced to the audience at the close of the lecture. Professor Gross held his audience spell-bound for two hours. It was a fitting and able tribute to the memory of one of America's noblest and greatest sons.

MONUMENT TO GENERAL BIRNEY.—A number of the friends of the late Major-General David B. Birney have procured a beautiful marble monument, to be erected over the remains of their friend. It is twenty-two feet high, of Italian marble. The base, four and a-half feet square, of American marble, is heavily moulded, and contains a raised shield, over which is thrown the American flag. The cap, which is elliptic, is embellished on the four sides with the corps badge, wreath, etc. The whole is surmounted with a handsome urn, crowned with a rising star.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.—Mr. Max Strakosch promises to give us a season of Italian opera at the Academy of Music, commencing Monday, December 16, which cannot fail to be brilliant. The *prima donna* are Madame Anna De La Grange, Miss Adelaide Phillips, and Miss Isabella McCulloch; primo tenor, Signor P. Brignoli; tenor robusto, Signor Massimiliani; baritoni, Signori Orlandini and Randoli; bassi, Signori Susini, Colletti, and Sarti. The operas to be produced are *Il Trovatore*, *Norma*, *La Favorita*, *Don Giovanni*, *Ernani*, and others. Season tickets can be obtained next Wednesday at the Academy of Music.

"MARY STUART."—This great tragedy, arranged for our stage from Schiller's noble play, by Frances Anne Kemble, will be produced at the Academy of Music this evening for the benefit of Mrs. F. W. Lander, who assumes the title *role*, supported by the accomplished tragedians, Mr. James H. Taylor and Mr. A. W. Fenno. We have no doubt that the Academy will be well filled this evening, just as we have no doubt that Mrs. Lander will achieve as great a triumph in this play as she has gained in "Elizabeth." The new piece has been thoroughly rehearsed, and will be produced in excellent style.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mad'lle Marie Zoe takes her first benefit in this city to-night, and she presents an extraordinary array of attractions. Her peculiar performances are wonderful and pleasing. She remains with us only a few nights more. On Monday evening, December 16, Mad'lle Fanny Janauschek, the famous German tragedienne, makes her appearance. The New York critics say she is superior to Bistori.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—*Roseda'e* will be presented for the benefit of Mrs. John Drew this evening, when she will assume the *role* of "Rosa Leigh" for the last time but one. Next Monday Mr. Edwin Adams, the favorite tragedian, will begin an engagement.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—*The Lottery of Life* is still running splendidly. Mr. Brougham has made the happiest hit of his life in the production of this piece. It will be played for his benefit this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN, the Carlo Family and the Variety Troupe continue to attract large audiences.

AT THE NEW PHILADELPHIA OPERA HOUSE Tunison & Co.'s Minstrels are having great success. Frank Moran and the two Budworths are very funny. Indeed, the whole troupe are unexceptionable artists.

CARL SENTZ'S Orchestra yesterday had another triumph. The performances had a high order of merit, and the audience was appreciative and sympathetic. Mr. Jarvis' solo was received with great applause, and narrowly escaped an *encore*. Mr. C. Jerome Hopkins, of New York, a forcible performer, will give a piano solo at the next concert.

MR. HABELMANN'S farewell costume concert comes off this evening at Concert Hall. An attractive programme is offered, in which the great Heimann, Johannsen, and Habelmann appear.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA give a matinee as usual, to-morrow afternoon, at Musical Fund Hall.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.....7 10 | MOON RISES.....1 15
SUN SETS.....4 53 | HIGH WATER.....9 22

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

F. A. SOUDER, GEORGE L. BUSBY, SAMUEL E. STOKES, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Celtic	London	New York	Nov. 16
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 19
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 20
Ville de Paris	Havre	New York	Nov. 23
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 23
China	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 23
Hecla	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 23
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 26
Borussia	Southampton	New York	Nov. 26
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 27
Fulton	Havre	New York	Nov. 28
Allemannia	Southampton	New York	Nov. 29
Russia	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 30

FOR EUROPE.

C. of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 7
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 7
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 7
Moravian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 7

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Columbia	New York	Havana	Dec. 6
Alliance	Philada.	Charleston	Dec. 8
Stars and Stripes	Philada.	Havana	Dec. 10
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Dec. 11
N. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Jan. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, Wilmington, N. C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Barque Mystic Tie, Shaw, Havre, C. C. Van Horn.
Schr S. B. Strong, Hodgkinson, Norwich. J. C. Scott & Sons.
Schr J. Sissman, Banks, Boston, Penna. Gas Coal Co.
Schr J. S. Shriver, Shriver, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr J. A. Griffin, Foster, 4 days from Washington, D. C., with grain and iron to captain.
Schr W. B. Thomas, Wilsmore, from Boston.
Schr J. Sissman, Banks, from New York.
Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Jonathan Chase, Chase, hence for Antwerp, was passed 21st ult. lat. 41 70, long. 58 34.
Brig Hattie B. Doggett, from Waldoboro for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 29th ult.
Brig Mina, Holder, hence, at Gibraltar 15th ult.
Brig Ellen P. Stewart, Holland, from Port Spain for Philadelphia, was spoken 60 miles south of Sandy Hook, ship Gold Hunter, at New York.
Schr M. Kennedy, Hunt, from Derby for Philadelphia, at New York 4th inst.
Schr J. N. Baker, Wilson, from Gloucester for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 30th ult.
Schr Jesse M. Smith, Williams, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 2nd inst.
Schr Wm. Donnell, sailed from Washington, D. C., 4th inst. for Georgetown, to load for Philadelphia.
Schr J. N. Wilson, ——, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.
Schrs. G. S. Atkins, for Philadelphia, sailed from Wareham 2d inst.
Schr Reading RR. No. 35, from New Haven for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.
Schrs Mary G. Farr and J. Satterthwaite, hence, at Providence 4th inst.
Schr H. Simmons, Godfrey, hence for Salem, sailed from Holmes' Hole 3d inst.
Schr Sarah Jones, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Steamer Alexandria, Platt, hence, at Richmond 3d instant.
Steamer George H. Stout, Ford, hence, at Alexandria 4th inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Arrived, steamship Eagle Greene from Havana.
Ship Nonpareil, Evans, from Liverpool.
Ship Sir R. Peel, Larrabee, from London.
Ship Guiding Star, Hopkins, from Shields.
Barque W. J. Putnam, Rickard, from Liverpool.
Barque Almena, Harmon from Havre.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Cross Ledge Light Vessel, in Delaware Bay, will be removed from her station, for the winter, on or about the 15th inst.
By order of the Light House Board.
W. H. GARDNER, U. S. N.,
Light House Inspector, Fourth District.
Dec. 6, 1867.

ISAAC B. EVANS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,

Naval Stores and Soaps,

NO. 16 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE,

10 5 3m 3p PHILADELPHIA.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16, 1867.

Sealed proposals from responsible parties will be received at this office until 12 M., on SATURDAY, December 7, for the delivery of (3000) three thousand cords of well-seasoned, sound, and merchantable HARD WOOD, 4 feet long, and split to the ordinary size of cord wood.

The contractor to keep the wood on hand at a convenient point, and deliver it—on orders from this office—at any place in the city, in such quantities as may from time to time be required.

An inspector will be designated on the part of the Government to examine and measure the wood as delivered, and such as does not conform to the specifications above will be rejected.

The names of two responsible persons signed, in their own hand, to a statement that they will become securities in case the contract is awarded to the bidder, must accompany each proposal.

Bonds in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by himself and both his sureties, will be required of the successful bidder.

Payments for wood received will be made monthly, if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are furnished for the purpose.

The successful bidder must hold himself in readiness to commence delivery on the 15th December next.

All bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster-General for instructions before awarding contract.

Bidders will address proposals to the undersigned, endorsed "Proposals for Wood," and are invited to be present at the opening of bids.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. Army.

11 19 ts

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF CLOTHING, C. AND G. EQUIPAGE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., December 2, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Clothing Depot, Armory Square, this city, on THURSDAY, December 12, commencing at 10 A. M., under the supervision of Captain D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., U. S. A., a large lot of non regulation, new, damaged, and unserviceable clothing, etc., consisting in part of about

1,000,000 feet hemp cord, new.	tent	3600	Sibley tent stoves.
18,000	blankets.	800	jackets.
10,000	yards lace.	1000	Zouave jackets.
4,500	pairs boots.	1000	cavalry do.
300	pairs boots.	5000	V. R. C. do.
2,500	trowsers, foot.	1480	great coats.
1,700	trowsers, m'ted.	800	infantry do.
2,300	bedsacks.	700	artillery do.
250	assorted tents.	370	vests.
850	shelter tents.		Bugles, trumpets, etc. etc.

Terms:—Cash, in Government funds.

Purchases must be removed within five days from day of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Q. M. General,
Brevet Brig.-General, U. S. A.

12 4 6t

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, Nov. 15, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. the 11th of January, 1868, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on the following routes:—

ROUTE NO. 2.

From Fort Harker, Kansas, Fort Hays, Kansas, and any other point or points that may be designated by the Chief Quartermaster Department of the Missouri, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any places that may be designated by the shipping officer, in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado south of latitude 40 degrees North, and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other points on the route to that depot.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas, west of longitude 103 degrees.

ROUTE No. 5.

From such point as may be designated on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, Southwest Branch of Missouri Pacific Railroad, or the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, or such other point as may be established as the military depot in that Territory.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 8,000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 5, 2,000,000 pounds.

Proposals will be made for each route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders will give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal *must* be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, duly executed by two or more responsible persons, in legal form and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, it will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals, or be represented by his attorney.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:—

On Route No. 2, $200,000.
On Route No. 3, $100,000.
On Route No. 5, $50,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. "2," "3," or "5," as the case may be, *and none will be entertained unless they comply with the requirements of this advertisement.*

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily. For Route No. 2 at Fort Harker, and such other points on the railroad as may be designated as the starting point of the route; for Route No. 3 at Fort Union, New Mexico, or such other point as may be established as the depot, and for Route No. 5 at Leavenworth, Kansas.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had upon application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Santa Fe, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

L. C. EASTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
C. Q. M. Dep't of the Missouri.

12 3 tJ11

HEADQUARTERS DEPOT OF THE PLATTE, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, OMAHA, Neb., November 20, 1867.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on THURSDAY, the 2d day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on Route No. 1, from Cheyenne, Dakota, or such other points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Cheyenne, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 47 degrees, in the Territory of Dakota, west of longitude 101 degrees, in the Territory of Idaho, east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver city.

The weight to be transported during the year on Route No. 1 will not exceed twenty-five million (25,000,000) pounds.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals in person or be represented by his attorney.

The contractor will be required to give $250,000 bonds.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom the award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily, for Route No. 1, at Cheyenne, Dakota, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blanks forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into, can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Santa Fe, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

WILLIAM MYERS,
Brevet Brig.-Gen., Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Platte.

12 2 1m

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA, ST. PAUL, Minnesota, Nov. 13, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 20th day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on Route No. 4, from Saint Paul, Minn., or Saint Cloud, Minn., by the shortest road or line, to such Posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota and in that portion of Dakota Territory lying east of the Missouri river and bounded by it, and from Fort Stevenson, or other designated point on the Missouri river, easterly to present posts, or such as may be established east or north of that river, in Dakota Territory.

The weight to be transported on this Route No. 4 shall not exceed ten million pounds (10,000,000 pounds.)

Bidders will state the rate per one hundred (100) pounds per one hundred (100) miles for each month of the year beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, it will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000.)

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 4," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily, for Route No. 4, at Saint Paul, Minnesota, Fort Stevenson, Dakota Territory, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into, can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

E. B. HOLABIRD,
Lieut.-Col., Deputy Q. M. Gen.,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.,
Chief Q. M., Department of Dakota.

11 26 tJ19

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS, TWINES, ETC.

No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CROTHERS. [2 14]

CLOTHING.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

JONES'

OLD ESTABLISHED

ONE PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE,

No. 604 MARKET St.,

ABOVE SIXTH.

For style, durability, and excellence of workmanship, our goods cannot be excelled. Particular attention paid to customer work, and a perfect fit guaranteed in all cases. 10 25fmw3m

SHIPPING

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY.
11 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Through Line to California, via Panama or Nicaragua.

Sailing from New York December 5th and 15th; January 4th, 15th, and 25th, and February 15th and 25th, with New Steamships of the First-class.
Passage Lower than by any other Line.
For further information address as the undersigned, at No. 177 WEST Street, New York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
Or THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 WALNUT Street,
12 3 3m Philadelphia, Pa.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA., VIA HAVANA,
JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1075 tons, Capt. T. N. Cookesey.
The STAR OF THE UNION will leave for New Orleans on Saturday, December 7, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18, South Wharves.
The JUNIATA will leave New Orleans for this port
Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy Nickerson, & Co.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
CHARLES E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
11 22 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Thursday, December 5, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.
Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.
Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHARLES E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
11 23 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.
The steamship TONAWANDA will leave for the above port on Saturday, December 7, at 3 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.
Through passage tickets sold, and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHARLES E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. 11 22

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.
Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
The regularity, safety and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 8 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.
Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 5 o'clock P. M.
The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the Pier No. 2 N. Delaware avenue, above Market street daily at 2 o'clock P. M (Sundays excepted).
Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.
Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.
Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc. etc.
For further information apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16 No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Va.
11 25 61

FOR NEW YORK,

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1867.

The Repeal of the Cotton Tax.

THE very decided majority by which the tax of 2½ cents per pound on cotton was thrown off, shows to the country that Congress is fully alive to the fact that some radical change is necessary in order to save the industries of the country from prostration. The first step in the right direction was made when one hundred and forty-five gentlemen voted to relieve that most valuable of our productions, with but twenty to oppose the movement. We not only esteem it in itself a most important advance in the right direction, but hail it as a harbinger of a series of legislative enactments which will gradually relieve our home industry from the crushing burdens under which it is now striving to struggle. We do not think the cotton tax was removed a day too soon, and only fear that the evil it has done cannot be cancelled. During the debate on the question in Congress, Judge Kelley read a letter from a Philadelphia manufacturer, lately returned from Europe, which is of interest, as it intelligently sets forth facts which have not yet received the careful attention of any of our travellers. The writer says:—

"In the great Exposition at Paris were samples from seventy-two different localities, four from the United States. Our sea island was, of course, the finest and longest in the collected world of cotton; but between our sea island staple there were from other countries twenty samples superior to New Orleans middling. They have planted the seed of our sea island long staple in India, Egypt, Asia Minor, Algeria, Italy, Africa, and many other countries, and are getting a grade of cotton which surpasses our middling Orleans. Growing cotton in these countries has now got fully established as the best thing those people ever have, or probably ever can do; and they will continue to grow cotton superior to most of ours, no matter what the price. The South has lost, by her treason, the best thing she had—the control of the cotton market, and I fear she will never get it back until our price is down to five cents for a year or two; and our people must prepare to grow it for that or to manufacture all they cannot sell North, for Europe can get along without our cotton, I am sorry to say."

Judge Kelley followed the reading of the letter with an eloquent appeal in favor of the motion, advocating it not on the ground that it would benefit the South, but that "the interests of the whole people demand its removal." One curious fact he showed which will cause general surprise. By figures it appears that we have become a *cotton importing* people. The following is a table of the imports of *raw cotton* for the past four years:—

	Pounds.	*Value.*
1863	3,374,846	$674,312
1864	26 475,957	8,668 917
1865	3 024,282	1,816,608
1866	6,276,887	1,323,178

There could be no more powerful argument than this. It shows that, if we would save our cotton-growing interests from *total destruction*, a repeal of the tax is imperative. We hope the Senate will give the matter its early attention, and pass the bill as soon as the routine of that body will allow.

An Opportunity for a Statesman.

AGAIN, and for the fortieth time, a movement looking towards a confederation of several of the South American republics has been inaugurated. Peru has taken the initiative, through Senor Barrenechea, her Minister of Foreign Relations, who has recently addressed a circular upon the subject to the representatives of Chili, Bolivia, and Ecuador. The following figures show several particulars relating to these republics, the population, in consequence of the lack of regular and reliable enumeration, being estimated:—

	Population	*Area in Sq. Miles.*	*Miles of Coast.*
Peru	2,500,000	400,000	1950
Chili	2,100 000	170,000	1250
Bolivia	1,100,000	375,000	250
Ecuador	1,100,000	240,000	450
Totals	6,800,000	1,185,000	3900

This gives the projected confederation a magnificent domain, equal in extent to one-third of the territory of the United States, exclusive of our comparatively worthless acquisition of Alaska; while its great stretch of sea coast, from the first degree of north latitude to the forty-second degree of south latitude, throws it open to easy commercial intercourse with the world, and favors it with every range of climate. There is not, outside of our own limits, a finer field for growth in all the elements of nationality. Yet from the moment when the first blow was struck against the sovereignty of Spain down to the present time, when President Prado, of Peru, lies encamped about the rebellious city of Arequipa, the energies and resources of all these South American republics have been frittered away by internal dissensions and petty foreign complications. Their Governments, it is true, have been somewhat more stable than those of Mexico; but this results from the fact that Mexico is a territorial unit, and can therefore devote its whole time and attention to internal disputes, save when some European nation interferes to attempt a conquest.

The warfare which Spain has recently waged against Chili and Peru has been productive of at least one good result. It has shown the Peruvians and Chilenos that alone they are powerless against foreign aggressions, while in union they have the strength that is its proverbial result. Bolivia being an entering wedge between Chili and Peru, and Ecuador, by its juxtaposition to the latter on its northern frontier, being almost identical in interests, as it is in language, customs, and religion with the three other republic, it is but natural that they should gravitate towards each other, and especially that the two with whom Spain did not go to war should lend their neighboring States the full force of their moral support.

But the flimsy defensive alliance which has subsisted since the 12th of January, 1866, is about on a par with the confederation which preceded the adoption of our Federal Constitution; and, in common with all who have an abiding interest in the success of free institutions in the New World, we must rejoice to be assured that the leading minds of the four republics are again agitating the subject of a closer and more permanent union. The circular of Senor Barrenechea, to which we referred at the outset, breathes the true spirit, and is couched in language which fully realizes the paramount necessity of union. The Peruvian Minister of Foreign Relations, notwithstanding his long experience in South American politics, has not lost faith in free institutions similar to our own. "The American Union," he says, "has advanced some steps, despite predictions and doubts to the contrary. It is, therefore, manifest that this grand idea is, in a certain sense, absolutely realizable." Senor Barrenechea further says that "the spirit of absolute separation and antagonism is opposed by all those who comprehend the situation of South America." But hitherto all efforts at counteracting this antagonistic spirit have come to nought. "The different American Congresses that have met since the time of Bolivar have not produced anything but vague hopes for some, and for others deceitfulness, that have fomented the ideas of separation and division." The unwarrantable assaults of Spain, however, have tended to advance the principles of union in a few months far more than the labors of half a century; and the Chilian Minister of Foreign Relations, in a recent report to Congress, has been led to prophesy that the present alliance, flimsy as it is, is but "a happy presage of a more vast and complete Union."

For the purpose of furthering the realization of this happy consummation, which was dreamed of by Bolivar himself, the Peruvian Minister proposes, as a preliminary to a solid union, that there shall be convened yearly an assembly of plenipotentiaries of the four republics, to deliberate upon measures calculated "to establish and maintain the Federal ties." The following programme of subjects to be brought especially before this assembly is laid down:—The revision of the treaty of alliance of January 12, 1866; the settlement of any and all disputes between the allied republics; uniformity in political, civil, criminal, commercial, and educational legislation; the establishment, in common, of post-roads and telegraph systems; the adoption of an international plan of immigration from Europe and the United States; the revision of treaties with foreign nations, abrogating all which do not receive the common approval; and the negotiation of new treaties between foreign powers and the Union. "The republics," says Senor Barrenechea, "should not only ally themselves for their common defense and mutual security; they should aspire to a higher aim—that of forming a respectable *entidad*—the only way to found solidly their wealth; to exchange with advantage reciprocally their elements of progress; and to figure with dignity among the grand body of nations that compose the civilized world."

The Ministers of Chili and Bolivia resident in the Peruvian capital have already signified their approval of this grand scheme, and on the first of March next the first assembly of the allied republics is expected to convene in the city of Lima. This event, if it transpires, will be the most significant and important in the recent history of South America; and if the admirable spirit of the Peruvian circular is infused into the meeting, the dawning of better days will be heralded. A few years under the system proposed will serve to demonstrate not only its merits and strength, but its inherent weakness and radical defects; and the double light thereby shed upon South American politics will, we trust, lead directly to a more perfect and permanent union. If there is in any one of the four republics a man who is worthy of the title of statesman, a rare opportunity is now before him. The initiative having been taken, there is needed, to perfect and consummate the grand idea of a South American republic which shall be something more than a mockery of the name, the directing hand of a patriotic and masterly mind. The man who possesses the sterling qualities which the situation demands can scarcely fail of success; and success will place his name in the same rank with Lincoln, Bismarck, and Cavour.

A Glimpse of the Golden Age.

THE New York Chamber of Commerce held its regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon, and at the very outset got into hot water on the subject of the resumption of specie payments. It appears that at the preceding meeting a committee was appointed to draft a memorial to Congress, urging upon that body the adoption of such measures as would ensure the early resumption of specie payments. Mr. A. A. Low, a gentleman of great financial experience, acted as chairman of the committee, and yesterday their report was presented, and after considerable wrangling, the memorial as drafted by the committee was adopted, and the officers directed to transmit copies of it forthwith to every member of Congress. Mr. Riley, the late President of the Second Avenue Railroad, expressed his belief that ten years would elapse before specie payments could be resumed, but a majority of the Chamber disagreed with him, and fixed upon the 1st of January, 1869, as the commencement of our financial millennium.

The memorial likewise recommends that, as a means of forcing gold into circulation, the Secretary of the Treasury be required hereafter to receive legal-tenders in payment of custom duties to the amount of ten per cent. This likewise encountered considerable opposition, but the Chamber adhered to the belief that it had at last hit upon a happy solution of the vexed problem of our national finances, and the memorial was adopted as presented by the committee.

Our Real Estate "Taking to Itself Wings."

PRESIDENT JOHNSON, in his Message to Congress, after dwelling on the advantage of a naval station in the West Indies, announces that "The islands of St. Thomas and St. John's, which constitute a part of the group called the Virgin Islands, seemed to offer us advantages immediately desirable, while their acquisition could be secured. A treaty has, therefore, been concluded with the King of Denmark for the cession of these islands, and will be submitted to the Senate for consideration." About the same time the President was penning the glowing paragraph descriptive of the delightful additions to our comfort and convenience which the acquisition of these valuable islands would secure, the "valuable islands" were undergoing a series of phenomena which not only will deter all sane Americans from emigrating there, but has induced every one who can to flee from these shores of the "Virgins." We are told that

"Fifty-seven shocks of earthquake, rapidly succeeding each other, were felt at St. Thomas on the 20th of November. One shock lasted two minutes. The sea rose 60 feet on the city, and everything was submerged. The loss of life was enormous, and immense quantities of merchandise were destroyed. The surviving inhabitants are homeless and destitute, and have fled to the mountains. Those that remained are striving, by every means, to leave the island.

"The steamship La Plata is the only vessel which has sailed since the calamity, and she left 1500 persons behind for want of accommodations. Every business firm on the island is insolvent, and all the steamship and other companies have abandoned it. No coal is to be had, and all the wharves are destroyed. At the time of the sailing of the steamer the earthquake continued at intervals. The destruction is incalculable at St. Thomas and Tortola and St. Croix. Little Saba Island is a horrible volcano and nearly all buried in ashes."

In the same column which contains this intelligence we find the following:—

"The Governor of St. Thomas has returned from Europe to deliver that island to the United States. According to the stipulations, the amount to be paid by the United States is $7,500,000."

It seems to us, taking all these paragraphs together, that the United States, instead of being about to purchase, is about being sold. The old saying that "land cannot run away," and that "real estate is the safest of all investments," is proved to be an error, while we are yet holding out the gold to pay for these islands, these little editions of Paradise, of which the President says they offer "advantages immediately desirable," seem about to become part of another region than Eden. We cry to the Senate "hold." Already we have purchased an iceberg, which may suddenly crush all our fellow-countrymen of Alaska, and now we are to buy a volcano, probably the same "horrible" one which has burned the "Little Saba" into ashes. We think the United States must insist that Denmark insert a clause of warranty, for we fear that when we ask for bread we will be given a stone. It seems that the fruits of this treaty are literally of the Dead Sea—they will turn to ashes on our touch.

The Fees of the "Row" Officers.

THE Select Council yesterday adopted a resolution similar in spirit to what we have again and again advocated. The resolution requests the Legislature to repeal the law allowing the "Row" officers to draw certain perquisites from the City Treasury, making those officers salaried, and compelling them, out of their fees, to purchase the various books and stationery to be used in their offices. This is certainly proper. It does not propose to reduce the receipts of those officers to the mere salary allowed by law, but to allow them to still receive numerous fees, but they are not to derive their profits from the treasury of the city. It is simply ridiculous to allow fifty per cent. of all fees collected to be retained, as is now done in many of those offices. We have our doubts whether the Legislature will comply with the request of Council, as that body seldom does what it is asked to, but whether the law is repealed or not, Council has shown a commendable spirit in favor of reform in doing its part by requesting its repeal.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FROM THE MINES OF IDAHO TO the brown-stone fronts of Madison avenue. Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" is in request. Though the standard perfume of fashion, its popularity is limited to no class or section—it is a national staple.—*Paterson Guardian.* 1t

☞ NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia. TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 730 4p

☞ GRAND UNION FAIR OF THE BAPTIST CHURCHES OF PHILADELPHIA, IN AID OF THE MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHAPEL, now being erected under the auspices of the CHURCH EXTENSION COMMISSION, will open on MONDAY EVENING next, December 9, at CONCERT HALL, and will continue for one week.

An excellent selection of FANCY AND USEFUL ARTICLES will be on sale at reasonable prices at the tables of the different Churches. ALL CHANCES, VOTING SCHEMES, ETC., WILL BE STRICTLY PROHIBITED DURING THE FAIR, and these objectionable features being disallowed, the patronage and support of the denomination and public generally are earnestly solicited and expected.

Tickets can be procured at the Baptist Publication Rooms, No. 530 Arch street, and from the Superintendents and Teachers of the various Baptist Sunday Schools. 12 5 3t

In order to avoid any interference with the Fair, the Hassler Orchestra have most generously consented to defer their usual Monday afternoon Concert, on the 9th inst.

☞ THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY of the "HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA" will be held on Tuesday Evening next, Dec. 10, 1867, at 7:30 o'clock, in the First Baptist Church, corner of BROAD and ARCH Streets. Addresses by
REV. RICHARD H. ALLEN, D. D.,
REV. A. J. KYNETT, D. D.,
REV. J. SPENCER KENNARD.
Music by the Choir of the Church. 12 6 3t*

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1867.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after November 30, 1867. Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
Persons holding Scrip Certificates can have them cashed on presentation at this Office.
11 4 5w THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

☞ UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION, No. 424 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23, 1867.
The INTEREST IN GOLD on the First Mortgage Bonds of the UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION, due DECEMBER 1, 1867, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at the Banking House of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 EXCHANGE Place, New York, on and after that date.
11 21 3mw6t WILLIAM J. PALMER, Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ UNION LEAGUE HOUSE
BROAD STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA
Will be held at the League House,
ON MONDAY EVENING, December 9,
AT 7 O'CLOCK.
At this meeting there will be an election for Officers and Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
GEORGE H. BOKER,
11 30 7t SECRETARY.

☞ CARD OF THANKS.
The undersigned having been elected Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, desires to return his thanks to the members of the various companies for the uniform courtesy that they have always extended him in the performance of his duties for over three years as Assistant Engineer, as well as to the companies who have honored him with their votes for the position of Chief Engineer, and to the Select Council of the city for their prompt confirmation of his election. Being desirous of maintaining the proud position of the Department, he asks the hearty co-operation of all interested in its future prosperity.
Very respectfully,
11* TERRENCE McCUSKER.

☞ DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY, AND CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 2, 1867.
The Directors of the above Companies have ordered that the Transfer Books of Capital Stock be closed on JANUARY 15 and JULY 15 in each year, until the SECOND DAY of the following month; and any dividend declared will be payable to the stockholders, standing as such on the books of the Companies, on the FIFTEENTH DAY of the month in which the dividend is declared.
11 30 6t RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.

☞ PLYMOUTH RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of said Company will be held at D. R. Brower's Montgomery House, in the borough of Norristown, on MONDAY, December 9, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect six Managers of said Company to serve the ensuing year.
11 14 20t* D. H. MULVANY, Secretary.

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1867.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 6 t 18 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

☞ SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
FRANKFORD, Dec 4, 1867.
For the convenience of its Stockholders, this Bank will pay the State Tax of Three Mills assessed upon their shares, and now payable to the Receiver of Taxes of this city.
12 6 3t W. H. SHELMERDINE, Cashier.

☞ COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3 1867.
For the convenience of its stockholders, this Bank will pay to the Receiver of Taxes the State tax of Three Mills, now due upon their respective shares.
12 4 3t H. C. YOUNG, Cashier.

☞ POST OFFICE.—
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 5, 1867.
The Mail for Havana, per steamer STAR OF THE UNION will close at this Office at 6 A. M., on SUNDAY, 8th inst.
12 6 2t HENRY H. BINGHAM, Postmaster.

☞ PROFESSOR BLOTS' LECTURES ON COOKERY, in ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, at 10½ o'clock A. M., December 4, 5, 6, and 9. Terms for the course of four lectures, $3; single lecture, $1. 12 3

☞ WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION
Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5fmw

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR."
LONDON HAIR COLOR. NOT
LONDON HAIR COLOR. A
LONDON HAIR COLOR. DYE.
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LONDON HAIR COLOR. A
LONDON HAIR COLOR. DYE.
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RESTORER AND DRESSING,
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RESTORER AND DRESSING,
The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing combined.
NO MORE BALDNESS
NO MORE BALDNESS
NO MORE BALDNESS
NO MORE BALDNESS
OR
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GREY HAIR.
GREY HAIR.
GREY HAIR.
GREY HAIR.
It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.
Only 75 cents a bottle; half a dozen, $4.
Sold at DR. SWAYNE'S,
No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. 3 2 tuthsly

GUAVA JELLY
AND
MARMALADE.

A FRESH INVOICE OF GUAVA JELLY AND MARMALADE, IN TWO POUND BOXES.
ALSO, PRESERVED CHINESE ORANGES IN JARS, THE MOST DELICIOUS PRESERVED FRUIT KNOWN, CALLED CONQUATS, AND
WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES,
FINEST QUALITY, AT 50 CENTS PER LB.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
10 22 PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST-CLASS BOARDING.
Central location, No. 1121 GIRARD Street, west of Eleventh, above Chesnut street. A handsome second-story front room, unfurnished, now vacant. 12 4

HORSE BLANKETS. CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. No. 631 MARKET Street. Where the BIG HORSE is in the Door. [4 11 tuths5p

THANKSGIVING WEEK—TO GROCERS AND DEALERS.—Just received from Rochester, New York, a superior lot of Sweet Cider; also some fine Virginia Crab. P. J. JORDAN, No. 22 PEAR Street, below Third and Walnut sts. 11 7 5p

TO GROCERS, HOTEL-KEEPERS, FAMILIES, AND OTHERS.—The undersigned has just received a fresh supply of Catawba, California, and Champagne Wines. "Tonic" Ale (for invalids) constantly on hand. P. J. JORDAN, No. 22 PEAR Street, below Third and Walnut sts. 11 7 5p

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 6p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LEGOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 4p

MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S NEW BOOK.
THE WIDOW'S SON!
THE WIDOW'S SON!

NOTICE.—On account of the large orders pouring in from all sections of the country for Mrs. Southworth's new book, THE WIDOW'S SON, we have been forced to postpone the day of publication of it until WEDNESDAY NEXT, on which day it will be published and for sale, complete in one large duodecimo volume, bound in cloth, for $2 00; or in paper cover for $1 50. All persons wishing to receive supplies of it on that day must send in their orders at once, addressed to the Publishers.
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
11 4p No. 306 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sample copies of THE WIDOW'S SON will be sent at once, to any place, postage paid, on receipt of price.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
DUFFIELD ASHMEAD,
No. 721 CHESNUT Street,
Will sell for a season,
His entire stock of
BOOKS, CHROMOS, FRAMES, ETC.,
at a GREAT REDUCTION from
Publishers' Prices,
BOOKS AT 90 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.
BOOKS AT 75 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.
BOOKS AT 50 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.
More than 1000 VOLUMES of Standard Works in every department of Literature.
Books bound in Cloth,
" " Half Turkey Morocco,
" " Half Calf, at the above discounts from the publishers' prices.
Among the authors are:—
Dickens, Bulwer, Tennyson, Bayard Taylor, Saxe, Burns, Charles Reade, Kingsley, Carrer Bell, Baker, Scott, Whittier, Longfellow, Byron, Dryden, Cowper, Chaucer, Tasso, Pope, Jane Taylor, Grace Aguilar, Julia Kavanagh, Captain Marryatt, Wisthrop, Campbell, Kirke White, Shakespeare,
AT 40 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.
1000 SETS of New and Popular Juveniles, in neat boxes.
AT 40 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.
Shakespeare's Complete Works, elegantly illustrated and bound in Turkey Morocco.
Published at $10—Selling for $6.
AT 33½ PER CENT. DISCOUNT.
1000 volumes of Elegant Juvenile Books.
AT 20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.
The Handy Volume Shakespeare, in 13 small volumes, large type, the whole being put up in a neat case.
Published at $10—Selling for $7.
AT A LARGE DISCOUNT.
Our whole stock of Books, comprising the largest and best selected assortment in the country.
Call at once at
No 724 CHESNUT STREET.
And make your selections before the rush of Christmas week 12 5 3t4p

MITCHELL'S PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.—The undersigned publish to-day, "ELEMENTS OF PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY," to which is added the Physical Phenomena of the United States. By John Brocklesby, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. One volume, large quarto, illustrated by one hundred and fifty engravings and thirteen copper-plate Maps, executed in the first style of the art.
This work, forming the fifth and concluding book of Mitchell's New Geographical Series, is believed to be most thorough and complete, and to bring the subject fully up to the present state of the science. Retail price, $1 80.
For sale by booksellers generally.
E. H. BUTLER & CO.,
No. 137 S. FOURTH Street,
11* Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS
GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS.
GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS.
GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS.
JOHN C. ARRISON,
NOS. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Is now offering an elegant and extensive variety of
GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS,
SCARFS, TIES,
MUFFLERS, GLOVES,
HANDKERCHIEFS, ETC.,
SUITABLE FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Also, his usual assortment of MERINO, SILK and WOOLLEN [12 2rp
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF SOVERNMENT SECURITIES, who may wish to convert them into the
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.,
We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of
$206 33 (taking in exchange U. S. 6's of 1881.
$156 33 do. do. 5-20's of 1862.
$127 58 do. do. 5-20's of 1864.
$127 58 do. do. 5-20's of 1865, May & Nov.
$151 33 do. do. 5-20's of '65, Jan. & July.
$151 33 do. do. 5-20's of '67, do.
$93 83 do. do. 5 ⅜ cent. 10-40's, do.
$139 18 do. do. 7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$153 18 do. do. 7 3-10 Cy. July issue.
(For every thousand dollars.)
We offer these bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.
Philadelphia, Nov. 21, 1867. 12 2 4p

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
EVERY NEW STYLE.
HENRY IVENS, No. 23 S. NINTH St.
CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST.
HENRY IVENS, No. 23 S. NINTH St.
CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
12 6 1m HENRY IVENS, No. 23 S. NINTH.
CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
GREAT BARGAINS DURING THE HOLIDAYS, AT
HENRY'S,
12 6 fmw6t NO. 16 N. EIGHTH STREET.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1867.
Match $100. Mile Heats, best in 5 to Harness. Good Day and Track.
Horses to start at 3 o'clock P. M.
OWNER NAMES BLK. H. MAGGIE.
OWNER NAMES G. S. IRONSIDES.
Omnibuses will start for the Park from Library street at 2½ o'clock P. M. 1t

CHEAP, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST
CLOTHING IN THE CITY.
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.
Every Garment in our Extensive Assortment LOWERED in Price to suit the times. We are determined to close out our Stock of Overcoats and Heavy Suits before the Holidays, Very Cheap. Prices greatly reduced on Ordered Work.
Parents, bring along your Boys. We have all kinds of Boys' Clothing, which we will sell very low.
The Best Ready-made Clothing in Philadelphia at the lowest figures.
Perfect satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser. 9 30 3m

1867. "CHRISTMAS." 1867.
The increased demand made upon us last Christmas for Fine Holiday Goods, has led us to give a special attention to their production this season, and we now have the pleasure of offering the finest stock we have ever had.
With a view to enable purchasers to supply themselves at all times during the ensuing season, we have instructed our Paris House to send us, as they may be finished from time to time, the most elegant selections from the various European Manufactories, and we will therefore be able to present a constant succession of novelties during the entire month of December.
BAILEY & CO.,
No. 819 CHESNUT STREET,
10 2 wfm PHILADELPHIA

CITY WARRANTS
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
No. 624 CHESNUT Street,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND ELEGANT
FANCY ARTICLES,
Selected in Europe this season for their
NOVELTY AND BEAUTY,
ESPECIALLY FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Also, a large and beautiful assortment of genuine
MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
Which they offer for sale [11 27 wfm 12t
AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.

REMOVAL.
CONWAY BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
HOSIERY, GLOVES, NOTIONS, AND TOYS,
Have removed from No. 40 North FOURTH Street, to the large and spacious Storerooms
NOS. 22 AND 24 N. FOURTH STREET,
Southwest corner of Commerce. [12 4 3t

LECTURES.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES as being delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—"How to live and what to live for—Youth, Maturity, and old age—Manhood generally reviewed—The causes of indigestion, flatulence, and Nervous diseases accounted for—Marriage philosophically considered, etc, etc." Pocket volumes containing these lectures will be forwarded to parties unable to attend on receipt of four stamps, by addressing "SECRETARY, New York Museum of Anatomy and Science, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York." 12 5 4m*

Pacific Railroad Progress.

The great Pacific Railroad, about which so much has been said already, assumes the phase of a great fact, certain to be accomplished. By entrusting the wonderful enterprise to two great companies, instead of one, it seems the undertaking will be the sooner carried through. The Union Pacific Railroad Company, building the eastern half, have already pushed with great energy their track to the foot slopes of the Rocky Mountain ranges, having built over five hundred miles of the road in about two years. The Central Pacific Railroad Company, beginning at the Pacific side and working eastward, have accomplished a more prodigious work, even, in carrying their track across California and over the Sierra Nevada range into the Salt Lake Basin. Although this work is all included within one hundred and fifty miles, in point of resistance and difficulty overcome it is more than equivalent to all that has been done on the eastern end. The crossing is made by practical grades at an elevation of 7060 feet above sea level, and a few days hence it is thought will witness the passage of the trains from the wharves of Sacramento to the mines of Nevada. Already a locomotive is on the eastern slope of the range.

It appears, moreover, that the Pacific Railroad will not have to wait for the complete overland connection to be made a paying investment, but it is in its beginning a financial success. This is especially true of the western half, where there is already a large settlement along its route; for it appears that, with the track halted at the summit of the mountains, whence the passengers and freight had to be transferred to stages and wagons, the business has been so large during the past summer as to bear comparison with the best roads of the country, and so profitable as almost to challenge belief. The inevitable traffic of such a line, when completed, will obviously require a double track at an early day, and even two sets of rails within the next twenty years. When a laborer or emigrant can be transported from from Philadelphia to San Francisco for one hundred dollars, we may expect a wholesale flitting to the Eldorado of the West.

It is well understood that the Government furnishes out of its credit a large proportion of the means necessary to carry out this enterprise, and the Californians have generously added greatly to the means for the construction of their end of it. All this will be repaid fourfold in the development, prosperity, and good order assured to our Western domain, to say nothing of the enlargement of our trade with Eastern Asia. The Central Pacific Company have an army of nearly 10,000 men employed on the work, and expect to build about 200 miles across the Salt Lake Basin during next year. This will bring the road contiguous to the great gold and silver mining region of the Salt Lake Basin; and in 1870 we may hope to see the through line finished.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company are offering the first mortgage bonds of their road for sale to persons seeking safe, desirable investments. By reference to their advertisement in another column, the foundation and assurances of these securities will be found fully set forth.

De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third street, have at all times bonds, pamphlets, and the latest information respecting the road and its progress.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Most Stylish Clothing in Philadelphia,
Most Stylish Clothing in Philadelphia,
Most Stylish Clothing in Philadelphia,
Most Stylish Clothing in Philadelphia,
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.

Our stock is manufactured with especial care for this season's sales. *We defy competition in extent and variety of assortment, and in style, fit, and make of goods. Prices always guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sales cancelled and money refunded.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 608 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FAITH WELL FOUNDED.—In old times, at the commencement of every season, it was the fashion to take a strong cathartic as a safeguard against a change of temperature. It was a worse than senseless practice. The people of our day understand the matter better. Instead of depleting the system they reinforce it. In the method they adopt they exhibit a wise discrimination. Instead of resorting to the vitiated stimulants of commerce, or any of the compounds derived from them, they put their faith in the only absolutely pure invigorant procurable in the market—HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Their faith is well founded. Never has any tonic medicine been prepared with such scrupulous precision and conscientious care. It is a vegetable compound, of which every ingredient is sound, wholesome, and *medicinal* in the true sense of the word. Now, we have three prominent national complaints. One-half of the adult population of the United States suffer more or less either from diseases of the stomach, derangements of the liver, or affections of the kidneys. In no other land under Heaven are these maladies so general as in this country, and HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is a specific for them all, unless organic in their origin, and, therefore, beyond cure. And let those who are fortunate enough to be exempt from them at present understand one great fact, viz., that an occasional use of this vitalizing tonic will as certainly prevent them as the sun will prevent the earth from freezing where its genial beams descend.

THE Secretary of the Treasury's Report reveals a very satisfactory state of the national finances, and, says the Secretary, "This is now a fitting opportunity to further provide for its improvement." Speaking of "fitting opportunities," they are as abundant as *fitting customers* at this season of the year, at the large Ready-Made Clothing House of Charles Stokes & Co., under the Continental.

CURTAINS.—Selling off in consequence of change of business January 1, 1868.

KELTY, CARRINGTON & Co.,
No. 723 Chesnut street.

100,000 DOLLARS worth of Curtains, Shades, Cornices, etc. etc., selling at very low prices. Must be sold before 1868. KELTY, CARRINGTON & Co.,
No. 723 Chesnut street.

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS selling at reduced prices at

KELTY, CARRINGTON & Co.'s Curtain Store,
No. 723 Chesnut street.

IF you must take medicine, then take AYER'S, which are by far the most effectual remedies to be had anywhere.

CATARRH.—For Chronic Catarrh of long standing, Acute Catarrh, or cold in the Head, frequent discharge from the Nose, Sneezing, Acute Coryza, nothing equals Humphrey's Specific No. 13. This class of diseases, as is well known, is of very frequent, nay, almost universal prevalence, and the chronic forms are especially obstinate. Ordinary remedies are of very little service in effecting a cure, nor is the boasted inhalation any better.

Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, No. 23 North Sixth street, Dyott & Co., No. 232 North Second street, wholesale agents. Sold also by George C. Evans, Sixth and Poplar streets; Ambrose Smith, Broad and Chesnut streets; Horlter Twentieth and Green streets; John Riley, Frankford road; Roche, Fifteenth and South streets; Callender, Third and Walnut streets; Hickman, No. 336 South Second street; Marshall, Thirteenth and Market streets; Blythe, No. 3120 Market street. Sold in Germantown by W. R. Jones. General Depot, No. 637 Arch street.

PUBLICATION DEFERRED.—Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth's new novel, "The Widow's Son," which was to have been published to-morrow by T. B. Peterson & Bros., cannot appear before next Wednesday, owing to the extent of orders for it from various sections of the country. As we have already stated, in the author's words, "this tale is no mere fiction. The scenes in the widow's cottage are photographed from life."

CONCESSION TO CUSTOMERS.—
$2 Merino and Wool Underwear.
$2.50 Merino and Wool Underwear.
$3 Merino and Wool Underwear.
McINTIRE & BROTHER, No. 1025 CHESNUT street.

MARRIED.

SEEGER—GODEY.—December fifth, at St. James' Church, by the Rev. Dr. H. J. Morton, ROLAND SEEGER to MARION, daughter of L. A. Godey.

WALLACE—McKIBBEN.—November 28, in this city, by the Rev. Willard M. Rice, D. D., Mr. JAMES WALLACE to Miss LIZZIE J. McKIBBEN, both of this city.

DIED.

BIRD.—On the 3d instant, JESSE SPITTALL, only son of Edmund and Eliza Bird, in the 28th year of his age.

A beloved and dutiful son.

The relatives and friends of the family, the Second District Police Force, and also the Weccacoe Engine Company, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, S. W. corner of Eighteenth and Carpenter streets, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Machpelah Cemetery.

HALLOWELL.—On the 3d instant, after a short illness, Mr. WILLIAM HALLOWELL, in the 56th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family, also Lodge No. 3, A. Y. M.; and Hancock Adelphon Lodge No. 25, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1048 N. Front street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

MYERS.—On the 4th instant, PAULINA MYERS, consort of the late Samuel Myers, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas E. Longshore, No. 1826 Arch street, on Seventh-day, the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock.

RANDOLPH.—At Riverdale, New York, on Wednesday morning, the 4th instant, HELEN LOTHROP RANDOLPH, daughter of Edmund D. and Helen E. L. Randolph, in the 6th year of her age.

Funeral services at St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 7th instant, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Interment at Laurel Hill.

THOMAS.—December 5, EDIE M., only child of John S. and Sadie M. Thomas, aged 2 years 5 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sabbath morning at 9 o'clock, from her parents' residence, No. 1102 Mount Vernon street. To proceed to the Upper Dublin Burying Ground.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL.—Jerry Nolen, who is in fee-simple proprietor of a drinking-house at Second and Relief streets, and John Flynn, a no less illustrious compeer, and Charles Wilson, who ranks in equal standing, and John Smith, who was tried for the murder of Mr. Lukens in Quigley's tavern, in Lombard street, near Second, and George Raymond, a satellite of the others, were walking along Fifth street this morning about 1 o'clock. There undoubtedly was no wrong in this, excepting that each respective individual was in that highly pleasurable and no doubt contented state called "So-so." As they neared Pine street, who should they see, diligently at work with might and main, and directed by a peaceable colored man, who was sitting on the steps of a dwelling, but a party of negroes.

This vision was the signal for an immediate onslaught by the chivalrous five, who beat the night-workers in a violent manner. They were driven away by the police; but after a short lapse, just when fears of a repetition of this assault were furthest from the minds of the laborers, the five swooped down upon them. Flynn beat the director, Mr. Erkenhead, terribly with the loaded end of a whip, and while he turned his attention to the rest of the colored men, the worthy quartette of pale-faces mercilessly kicked Mr. Erkenhead under the wagon, and from there beneath the horses' feet.

Fully intent upon strictly carrying out this fiendish and unprovoked assault, they heard not the approach of the officers of the Third District until they were suddenly collared, each and every one of them, and were then marched off to the station-house. This morning Alderman Morrow committed them all for an assault with intent to kill.

ATTEMPTING TO PASS A FORGED CHECK.—Yesterday afternoon a ruralite from Chester county, and a keen, sharp-eyed one, stepped into the Northern Liberty Bank, near Vine and Third streets, and walking straight up to the paying teller's desk, presented a check for $75 to be cashed. There was some hesitancy in doing this. Mr. Rural became nervous, and the paying teller more critical. Finally a large man belonging to the institution, whose very appearance would command awe and respect, marched round, and laying his broad hand on the collar of the Chester county citizen, proclaimed him in custody for presenting a forged check. He was taken before Alderman Toland, gave his name as James B. Thomas, and was committed, in default of $1500 bail, to answer.

LO! THE POOR INDIAN.—Yesterday afternoon, a number of men were engaged in digging up the ground near the Arsenal, in Frankford, preparatory to planting trees, when what should they turn up, to their great surprise, but the skeleton of four Indians, still surrounded with the beads and trinkets which had been buried with them many long years ago. Poor Indians! they little thought, before they entered the spiritual hunting grounds of the Manitou, that after a lapse of sixty or seventy years, when the wilderness in which they last saw the light of the sun, and in the midst of which they were buried, should have all been cleared away, that the profane hands of the pale face would turn up their ancient bones again to the light of day.

BADLY BEATEN.—On Wednesday evening, a farmer named Robert Oliver, while driving home, was set upon and badly beaten by four men, in the vicinity of Girard College. One of them seized the bridle of the horse, while the others dragged him from the wagon. He succeeded in wresting a blackjack from the hands of one of his assailants, and beat them off. He was found by Reserve Officers Stillwell and Findley, and by them taken to a doctor's, where his wounds were dressed. He received several in the head, and his nose was split to such an extent that it had to be sewn up. No arrests were made, as the parties ran off before the policemen appeared.

ILLEGAL OPERATIONS.—Theodore Sill was yesterday reported in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH as having been committed by Alderman Beitler for stealing $150 from a Mr. Regan. Another charge has been preferred against the same individual, to wit, that he did collect and appropriate to himself, under the alleged authorization of the President and Secretary of the Manayunk Fire Company, certain moneys, etc., in which action he is guilty of false pretenses. Alderman Gibson committed him in default of $1000 bail to answer.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Jonathan M. Knight, a man well-off in the good things of this earth, was arrested at Byberry, Twenty-third Ward, for cruelty to a mule which was drawing a wagon well loaded through that place. The mule had a sore shoulder, and every movement of the heavy collar lacerated the wound more and more. Lieutenant Sled arrested Mr. Knight, and Alderman Horne held him in $600 bail to answer.

RESIGNATION OF A SCHOOL PRINCIPAL.—Jas. H. McBride, A. M., for a number of years the successful Principal of the Harrison Boys' Grammar School, Seventeenth Section, has resigned his situation, and parties anxious to make application therefor will direct the same to the Committee on the School. Mr. McBride has been appointed one of the Board of School Controllers from the Twenty-fifth Ward.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Beitler, at 2 o'clock to-day, Henry Du Nolen was charged with the larceny of a lady's gold watch, valued at $120, belonging to E. Tracey & Co., whose office is in the *Ledger* building. The watch was recovered at a pawnbroker's shop by Detective Charles R. Smith, who made the arrest. Du Nolen was held in $1500 bail to answer at Court.

HOUSE ROBBED.—A dwelling on Bridge street, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth, was entered by thieves last night, who shoved back a bolt in one of the rear windows, obtaining ingress thereby, and robbed it of $100 in cash and some household articles.

PETTY LARCENY.—Hugh McMullin was arrested yesterday afternoon by Officer Parker, at Tenth and Chesnut streets, for stealing three medical books from the office of Jefferson College. He was held by Alderman Beitler to answer.

LARCENY OF PILLOWS.—Mary Brant was arrested yesterday, at New Market and Callowhill streets, for stealing a lot of pillows and pillowcases from Bly's store, at the corner of New Market street and West alley. Alderman Toland committed her in default of $600 bail.

HELD TO ANSWER.—Florence McCarty, living in Elfreth's alley, while intoxicated, last night, beat his wife and threatened to cut her with a knife. He was arrested, and Alderman Beitler held him in $1500 bail to answer.

DEAD INFANT.—The Coroner was notified this morning to hold an inquest on the body of a dead infant, which was found on the street and taken to the Sixth District Station House.

FOUND DEAD.—James McGlincy, a lodger at the Twentieth Ward Station House last night, was found dead this morning. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

LYING IN WAIT.—Lewis Evans was arrested on Wednesday night in the vicinity of Mount Airy, on the charge of assaulting Officer Silverthorne, of the Chesnut Hill police force. Evans laid in wait for the officer in a lonely by-road, and when that person came along jumped out at him, but before he could inflict much damage the officer's prowess made him succumb, and he was arrested, and committed by Alderman Good in default of $1000 bail.

AN ASSAULT.—Owen Carroll was committed this morning for an assault on Mr. and Mrs. Miller, at their residence, on Lancaster avenue, near Forty-first street. He is charged with threatening to shoot Mr. Miller, and with having stolen three decanters belonging to the same gentleman.

SWORN IN.—Mr. Terrence McCusker, chief elect of the Fire Department, was sworn into office this morning by Mayor McMichael.

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.—
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1867.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Directors and other purposes will held at the BANKING HOUSE on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of January, 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
The election will be held between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
12 6 15t W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier.

ICE AND PARLOR SKATES FOR MISSES, Boys, Ladies, and Gentlemen. Skates sharpened up. Skate Straps, Heel Plates, Heel Screws, and Skaters' Pocket Gimlets, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

GIFTS FOR MISSES.—SKATES, IRON FURniture for Baby Houses, Scissors, neat Pocket Knives, Hanging Baskets, neat Garden Tools, Sewing Holders, etc., for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

GIFTS FOR LADS.—CHESTS OF TOOLS, Work Benches, Adjustable Stilts, Pocket Knives, Coasting Sleds, Skates, Tool Handles, with twenty miniature tools in them; Sets of Garden Tools, etc., for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17 3mp

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED, VENTILated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESTNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 3mp

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chestnut street. [49]

TO THE LADIES.—HAVING PURCHASED the whole of a large Importer's stock of commenced SOFA CUSHIONS, CHAIR SEATS, PIANO STOOLS, and SLIPPERS, we are offering them at less than cost of importation. A full assortment Berlin Zephyr, sold full weight. American Worsted of superior quality, 16 cents per ounce. Woollen Knitting Yarn, Bugle Fringe, Bugle Gimps and Buttons.
RAPSON'S Trimmings and Zephyr Store,
11 1 fmw2m8p] N.W. cor. EIGHTH and CHERRY Sts.

HAVANA CIGAR CIRCULAR.

Notwithstanding certain idle reports to the contrary, we continue importing Havana Cigars, as we have done for the last forty years.
Their high cost, however, renders it absolutely needful to introduce a substitute that shall be EQUAL IN QUALITY, but which can BE RETAILED AT MUCH LOWER PRICE.
To this end we are manufacturing Standard Cigars of a quality never before attempted in this country, including grades made entirely of the choicest Vuelta Abajo leaf, such as is worked only at Havana in the factories of most renown; and we are working it ON THEIR SYSTEM, "pure and undefiled."
These Cigars will shortly be offered to the public through the leading city dealers.
STEPHEN FUGUET & SONS,
12 5 5p No. 229 S. FRONT Street.

ANTIQUATED AND COPYING SYSTEMS OF BOOK-KEEPING,
VERSUS
MODERN PRACTICAL METHODS AS TAUGHT AT
THE QUAKER CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE
FIFTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Hundreds of young men have been deceived, and the reputation of Business Colleges injured, by the ignorance and inefficiency imposed upon them by pretenders and by effete systems of instruction which were considered good enough twenty years ago, but are now behind the age. Misrepresentations are dealt in also, to the injury of respectable schools.
YOUNG MEN,
Be not deceived. Call at the
QUAKER CITY COLLEGE
If you desire instruction, and you will not leave disappointed. 12 6 2t

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT TO YOUNG MEN
Desiring a Business Education.
GREAT EVENING CLASS
To be formed at
THE QUAKER CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE,
FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets.
TWO HUNDRED STUDENTS
To be received for the balance of the season for instruction in BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS, PENMANSHIP, etc., at $10 each.
Cheap instruction is demanded by a very large class who have hitherto been unable to avail themselves of the advantages of a Business College on account of the cost. We have decided to meet this demand by the lowest rates of tuition ever offered. Young men, this is the best opportunity you will ever have. Embrace it, and give the
QUAKER CITY COLLEGE.
An institution which has ever stood foremost in advancing the interests of its students, a hearty response to this liberal offer. 12 6 2t5p

AGENCY OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Company,
OFFICE OF
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET
We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.
We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$206 33	taking in exchange U. S. 6's of 1881.		
$150 33	do.	do.	5-20's of 1862.
$127 58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1864.
$127 58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1865, May & Nov.
$151 33	do.	do.	5-20's of '65, Jan. & July
$151 33	do.	do.	5-20's of '67, do.
$93 83	do.	do.	5 ⅜ cent. 10-40's, do.
$159 18	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$183 18	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)
We offer these bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.
DE HAVEN & BRO.
PHILADELPHIA, November 21, 1867. 12 5

PRINCIPAL AGENCY
FOR THE SALE OF UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.
All kinds of Revenue Stamps kept constantly on hand, and for sale in all amounts. Stamps forwarded to all parts of the United States by Mail or Express, with the greatest despatch. The following discount allowed:—
On $20.....TWO PER CENT
$20 to $100.....FOUR PER CENT.
$100 and upwards.....FOUR AND A HALF PER CT.
The United States Revenue Stamp printed on Checks, Drafts, Receipts, Bill Heads, etc.
Orders solicited from Printers, Engravers, Stationers, Banks, Bankers, and others.
The following discount allowed on the Stamped Paper:—
Under $100.....TWO AND A HALF PER CENT.
$100 to $200.....THREE PER CENT
$200 and over.....FOUR PER CENT.
JACOB E. RIDGWAY,
NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
11 29 tf PHILADELPHIA.

THIRD EDITION

HEAVY COUNTERFEITING GAME

A New York Banker Takes $20,000 in Bogus Greenbacks.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Yesterday afternoon a Wall street broker was offered by a stranger twenty United States legal-tender notes of the denomination of $1000 each. Without suspicion the whole amount tendered was received, and not until the successful adventurer had left the premises was it discovered that each of the notes was a counterfeit. They were so well executed, however, that it was not easy to detect their true character.

The Office of Sergeant-at-Arms.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Republican Senators held a caucus this morning, when the subject of electing a Sergeant-at-arms in place of the present incumbent, George T. Brown, was brought before it. The name of General Burbridge, of Kentucky, was proposed, but did not command sufficient strength to warrant a vote being taken on his nomination. All the Senators concurred in the efficiency and faithfulness of Mr. Brown, who continues in that office.

Newspaper Change.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 6.—Mr. D. A. Mahoney announces his withdrawal from the *Times* newspaper, published here, on account of editorial control being denied him.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Cotton firmer at 16¾@17c. Flour firm; advanced 10@20c. Sales of 9,000 barrels State, $8 20@10 50; Ohio, $9 60@12 75; Western, $8 20@12; Southern, $9 75@14; California, $11 50@12 25. Wheat firm; advanced 1@2c. Sales 15,000 bushels spring, $2 28. Corn firm; advanced 1@2c. Sales 36,000 bushels Western, $1 33@1 34. Barley firm. Oats firm. Sales 42,100 bushels Western, 80@82. Beef quiet. Pork dull; mess, $21 65. Lard dull. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 6.—Cotton very firm at 16@16¼c. for middling. Flour active. City mills medium, $10; Howard street, $11 50; do. superfine, $9 40@9 50. Wheat firm; receipts light; prime red, $2 60@2 65. Corn firm and active, new white, 90c.@$1; for damp $1 10@1 18; prime and dry yellow, $1 15. Oats firmer at 62@71c. Rye firm; Virginia at $1 45@1 48; Pennsylvania, $1 60. Provisions firm and inactive for want of stock; new bacon shoulders, 12c.; bulk shoulders, 9½c.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Dec. 6

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 5-20s '67, cp	107¾	100 sh Read R	47 69
10 sh 10th and 11th	66	100 sh Phil & E	b60. 28
6 sh Mor C Pf	b5wn. 88	100 sh Leh V R	s60. 50¼
100 sh Cata Pf	b30. 23¾	40 sh Wilm'n R	s5. 54

SECOND BOARD.

$1100 U S 7-30s, Jy	104¾	100 sh Leh N stk	b10. 30¼
$1000 City 6s, N	c&p. 99¾	100 do	b60. 50¾
5 sh N Cent	42½	4 sh Leh V R	51
100 sh Sch N Pf	23	5 sh Penna R	49¼
100 do	23	15 sh Mor Cl Pf	b5wn 88

The Motley Correspondence.

The Washington *Chronicle* gives the following synopsis of the correspondence between Secretary Seward and Hon. J. Lothrop Motley, late United States Minister to Austria, which was presented to the Senate on Wednesday, in accordance with a resolution passed on the 26th of November:—

On the 18th of April last Secretary Seward wrote to Minister Motley acknowledging the receipt of his resignation, which had been laid before the President and accepted, and stated that, although the Senate had not yet confirmed his successor, it was deemed expedient to relieve him of further charge of the mission. Mr. Motley, before leaving Vienna, was instructed to present the Secretary of Legation as Charge d'Affaires *ad interim*, and commit to his custody the archives and books.

On the 4th of May Mr. Motley replied, acknowledging the receipt of the letter, and stating that through an oversight in the failure of the department to send a transcript of the letter to the Emperor, announcing the termination of his duties, he was unable to carry out the Secretary's instructions. On the 24th of May the copy referred to was forwarded to Mr. Motley, who on the 15th of June acknowledged receipt, and stated that the Secretary's letter of May 4 contained the first and only acknowledgment of the receipt of his letter of the 11th of December previous, begging respectfully to resign his post. Upon the reception of the letter of May 4, Mr. Motley informed the Minister of Foreign Affairs, confidentially, of its contents, and also that the Secretary of State had forwarded a sealed letter for the Emperor, in which the President announced the termination of his (Minister Motley's) functions, and further made a statement in regard to the non-receipt of the required transcript. On the 27th of May Minister Motley received a letter from the Emperor of Austria to the effect that all the chiefs of Foreign Missions accredited at the Court, who would repair to the capital of Hungary to be present at the solemnity of the coronation, would be received by his Majesty. Under the circumstances Mr. Motley did not deem it proper to attend, and begged the Minister of Foreign Affairs to convey to the Emperor his deep regrets that the peculiar circumstances of the case left the United States unrepresented. On the morning of the coronation Mr. Motley received a despatch from the Department of State inclosing the transcript, and at once signified his desire for an audience at which to present the President's letter. Mr. Motley subsequently received a reply stating that the Emperor would receive him on the 14th of the month. The interview was held at the appointed time, and Mr. Motley, after an address in which he expressed his regrets that personal reasons made it necessary for him to resign, and his wishes for a long continuance of the friendly relations between Austria and the United States, delivered the President's letter.

The Emperor in reply expressed his sincere regrets at Mr. Motley's departure, and added that "he had been constantly hoping that it would be found possible to retain him at his post." He expressed his thanks to the United States Government for their earnest intercession in behalf of his brother Maximilian—an act of international kindness of which he had already, on a former occasion, signified his profound appreciation—and while alluding to his natural anxiety on the subject, he dwelt upon his hopes for his brother's safety, founded on his confidence in the generous and powerful influence of the United States. After some further conversation on general topics, the Emperor then bade him a cordial farewell. On the next day G. W. Lippitt, Secretary of Legation, was presented to the Foreign Office, and the books and archives placed in his possession. In conclusion, Mr. Motley says, "I have related the closing incidents of my mission. As you chose to arraign me in November last, officially and peremptorily, upon charges supplied to you by an unknown informer, I had naturally expected some notice from you of the reply, in which I denounced those charges as false, calumnious, and contemptible.

"This not having been the case, I think proper to place upon the records of this Legation and of the State Department the fact that the author of the infamous libel upon my character, whence you derived your charges, is absolutely unknown to me; that to the best of my knowledge, memory, and belief, he never saw me nor heard the sound of my voice, and that until the publication of his letter I never heard his name. That the charges, by whomsoever invented or uttered, are false and vile, I have already told you in my letter of the 11th of December last. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"J. LOTHROP MOTLEY."

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

General Grant and Mr. Blair—Visit of Presbyterian Preachers to Secretary Seward—The National Currency Board of Examiners, Etc. Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.

Mr. Seward and the Presbyterian Ministers.

Rev. Messrs. Dales, Cooper, and Watson, of the Philadelphia delegation from the United Presbyterian Church, returned home last evening. In their interview with Secretary Seward he assured them that their complaints in regard to the bad treatment that missionaries of their Church had received in Egypt should receive immediate attention, and action would be taken to remedy the evils they complained of. The delegation were much pleased with their visit. During their stay they were the guests of Gen. James A. Eakin.

Senatorial Caucus.

A caucus of Republican Senators was held this morning, to consider the subject of removing the present Sergeant-at-Arms, George T. Brown. The friends of General Burbridge, of Kentucky, thought he would have been chosen, but the caucus showed they were mistaken, and it is held that Brown will not be removed.

Personal.

N. P. Sawyer, of the Pittsburg *Republic*, and Joseph R. Flanigen, of the Philadelphia *Daily News*, are here, it is understood, for the purpose of urging the removal of Colonel Thomas A. Rowley, United States Marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania. A host of Philadelphia Democratic politicians are here, some hunting office and others dabbling in whisky frauds, by trying to get some distillers out of scrapes.

Bonded Warehouses.

The Internal Revenue Bonded Warehouse contest is waxing warm between the opposing parties. The friends of Henry Wallace & Co. are making a strong fight in favor of their warehouse, but Colonel William C. Patterson seems to have the inside track, and it looks as if he would hold it.

The West Indian Disaster.

No additional particulars of the loss of the Monongahela and De Sota, had been received at the Navy Department up to 1 o'clock to-day.

Visited General Grant.

Among the visitors at the War Department this morning to see General Grant, was old Francis Blair, who called on some private business, but the *quid nunes* here pretend to see in this a design on the part of the elder Blair to conciliate Grant, as he is now regarded as the "coming man."

National Banks.

The Board of Examiners to investigate matters pertaining to our national banking system, adjourned yesterday afternoon, after a session of two days. This was their first meeting, and the object was to consult with the Comptroller of the Currency, and give him the benefit of their experience and observations upon our banking system.

An Opinion.

It is reported that Conway, the well-known organizer of Union Leagues in the South, has telegraphed to certain parties here justifying Hancock's course in reconsidering General Mower's acts.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Mr. Corbett (Oregon) introduced a resolution, which was passed, instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill authorizing a loan and issue of bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after twenty years, and payable in forty years, interest at five per cent., payable, with the principal, in gold, to be placed in the market to redeem five-twenties.

Mr. Grimes introduced a bill to create life insurance in the navy, setting apart from the navy pension fund $150,000 as a nucleus, to be increased by a yearly charge from the pay of navy officers.

Other resolutions were introduced, and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Speaker presented the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, relative to bonded goods. Also, a memorial of the Constitutional Convention of Louisiana, praying for the repeal of the cotton tax.

The Speaker stated that the regular business in order was the proposed impeachment of the President of the United States, on which the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. Boutwell, had the floor for one hour and five minutes.

Mr. Schenck (Ohio) appealed to Mr. Boutwell to give way, in order to vote upon the bill reported by him from the Committee of Ways and Means, repealing the act which gives authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to contract the currency.

Mr. Boutwell (Mass.) said that he would be very glad to accede to the request, but he thought, from the very nature of the question, there would be a pretty long debate on that subject, and if it were once opened, he did not know where it would stop.

Mr. Hooper (Mass.) appealed to his colleague to let him offer a resolution, promising that, if it gave rise to debate, he would withdraw it.

Mr. Boutwell said he was unwilling to refuse his colleague's request, but that the gentlemen around him were urging him to go on.

Mr. Hooper pressed his request, stating that he wished merely to bring the subject before the attention of the House.

Mr. Boutwell consented to yield the floor for ten minutes.

Mr. Hooper then proposed to offer a resolution declaring that, in the opinion of the House, the amount of revenue annually collected by taxation shall not exceed three hundred millions of dollars, and instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill so modifying the internal revenue taxation as to reduce the revenue from internal taxation and revenue to $300,000,000, and instructing the Committee on Appropriations not to exceed that amount, including interest on the public debt, in appropriations reported to the House.

Mr. Spalding (Ohio) said he did not know that he should be opposed to the resolution, but he wished to discuss it, and therefore he should object to its being adopted now.

The resolution was not received, and there were impatient cries from many members for the regular order of business.

The House then resumed the consideration of the subject of impeachment.

Mr. Boutwell continued his argument in support of the impeachment resolution, taking it up where he had left off yesterday, in the discussion of the legal effect of the phrase (high crimes and misdemeanors), used in the Constitution. The phrase, he contended, was used in accordance with and subject to the rule of reason, which was at the foundation of English common law; and that rule was, that no person in office could do an act *contra bonos mores*, contrary to good morals.

Subjecting the provision of the Constitution to that rule, the result was that neither the President, Vice-President, nor other civil officer of the United States, could lawfully do an act, either official or other, contrary to the good morals (in a large and public sense) of the office he holds. He illustrated and sustained this position by reference to the history of impeachment in this country, particularly to the case of Judge Samuel Chase.

The 8th article on which he was impreached, charging him with having, in an address to the Grand Jury in Baltimore, used language tending to bring into disrespect the Government of the State of Maryland; and, to the case of Judge Pickering, of New Hampshire, the 4th article on which he was impreached, charging him with being intoxicated on the Bench, and invoking the name of the supreme Being in a most profane and indecent manner, to the evil example of all the good citizens of the United states.

That article, he said contained not one element of an indictable offense, and yet he was found guilty on it, and removed from his office by a vote of 17 to 7. He did not stand on the doctrine that an indictable offense was not impeachable. If there were found in the proceedings of our ancestors an array of articles against an offender a single article that did not contain an indictable offense, and if the party was convicted on that article, it sustained the position of the majority of the committee as well as though none of the articles specified contained an indictable offense.

He referred to the case of Judge Humphrey, of Tennessee, impeached and removed from office in 1861, the first charge against him being that he had made a speech at a public meeting inciting to revolt and rebellion against the Constitution and Government of the United States. Coming to a review of the evidence, he said that, in the very nature of the case, there could not be any specific and heinous offense that could be proved and with which the President of the United States could be charged. If one understood the teachings of the success developed in the somewhat too voluminous report of the testimony, they all point to one conclusion, and that is the graveness of the offense with which he is charged to-day, and for which I believe he will be by history ultimately convicted. His having used, as he had opportunity, and having misused, as necessity and circumstances compelled him, the great powers of the Government in the interest of rebellion, so that henceforth this nation in its legitimate connection, in its relations, in its powers, in its historical rights, should be merely the continuation of the government that was organized at Montgomery and transferred to Richmond. Not alone responsible, I stand here to say that whoever else may be responsible with him, he is responsible for himself. If Cabinet Officers have been concerned in these transactions, they have for that, to a large extent, the same excuse which I have for myself, the same excuse which I have for the members of the House and for the people of the country, that they did not understand the object of this man.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa) at 2 P. M., obtained the floor and addressed the House against impeachment.

LATER FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

The Sale of St. Thomas.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The *Times*, in an editorial on the subject of the sale of the island of St. Thomas to the United States, expresses pleasure at the transfer, and hopes that the sanitary measures adopted by the Americans will extinguish the causes of the contagious fevers which are so prevalent in that island.

Arrest of a Fenian.

William Hogan was arrested in Birmingham yesterday afternoon, for complicity in recent Fenian operations. The police have been on his track for some time, though he succeeded in eluding them. It is alleged that he is the person who furnished the arms to the mob which rescued the Fenian prisoners, Kelley and Dorsey, from the police authorities in Manchester.

Two o'clock Market Report.

LONDON, Dec. 6—

THE YEAR OF TERRORS.

Outpouring of the Vials of Wrath—Volcanoes, Earthquakes, Cyclones—Tremendous Convulsions on Earth and in the Heavens—Meteors, Comets, and Revolutions—The Islands that Flee Away, and the Mountains that are not Found—The Appalling Wonders of 1867—The Plagues that are Written in the Book.

Since the wonderful revelations of the Trastourian theory were published, announcing the progress and rapid approach of tremendous changes in the condition of our globe and of the planetary system in which it is embraced, the attention of mankind has been continually arrested by astounding natural phenomena.

Fearful thunderstorms, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, both by land and sea, tornadoes and inundations, have followed each other with scarcely any intermission; and at this moment there is widespread mourning in every one of the four quarters of the world we inhabit, for immense losses of life and property, occasioned by these convulsions of nature.

Frightful typhoons at Porto Rico, St. Domingo, and St. Thomas, sweeping, as we learn by the latest advices, along the Gulf of Mexico and adjacent regions to Matamoras, thence westward to the Pacific, hurling death and ruin as far northward as the shores of Alaska, and finally swooping down upon Australia, China, Japan, and the British East Indies; the submersion of the island of Tortola for many hours; the sudden eruption of Vesuvius, and consequent volcanic perturbation of Ætna in Sicily, of Stromboli and the Ionian Isles; the threatened eruption of mountains in our own Territory of Montana, and the sulphurous conflagrations extending for scores of leagues in the country west of the Yellowstone; the alarming activity of a crater in the populous valley of Mexico, whose fires have been apparently extinct for centuries; shocks of earthquake in Portugal, Russia, Bokhara, and other portions of the globe, augmented in their effect by the singular solar obscurations observed within the year, and the sublime meteoric display, visible over two continents, on the morning of the 15th instant, have convinced the learned that the cosmic shell, upon the outer surface of which we live, the vast system that embraces it, and even the ethereal spaces beyond, extending for myriads of millions of leagues into the Milky Way, are now undergoing some peculiar vicissitudes. Active readers are aware that upon the year 1867 has been concentrated a full stream of prophecy from seers of every creed and nationality, and that dozens of them insist upon the certainty of a general cataclysm in the heavens and on the earth to come before New Year's.

What there is real in these anticipations we shall not presume to decide. Our purpose is simply to review the situation very rapidly, while furnishing, in brief, some notes of the celestial and atmospheric phenomena that have appalled our race in times gone by.

THE DELUGE,

of course, was the most tremendous catastrophe of which we have any written record. All nations, in using this peculiar expression, refer to the general inundation of which Noah and his family were the sole survivors, according to the Mosaic narrative. The eye of profound science has, however, discovered the indisputable traces of at least fifteen deluges, or so to speak, in other words, fifteen grand variations by which the sea and the land have been made to change places. How many more preceded these it is for Omniscience alone to know. These changes are accounted for by the comparatively late discovery of the conic movement of our globe, which causes the precession of the equinoxes, and is fully completed once in every 25,868 years. By this movement the earth reverses its entire attitude, and causes the oceans and the continents ultimately to exchange places. For instance, there can be no manner of doubt that the solid ground on which we now repose was once the bed of a sea, in which our mountain summits were islands and promontories, if they emerged at all, and that it will be so again.

But these transformations, appalling to contemplate when fully effected, are the gradual work of ages, culminating here and there, however, in calamities precipitated by some great perturbation of the atmosphere or some sudden volcanic action. It is to these outside influences, heightened by the eccentricity of vast planetary bodies, such as comets, etc., that we owe the danger to which we are exposed, and which has often burst into the reality of dreadful calamities, as it now seems threatening to do.

The fabled land of the Atlantides did once really exist, as we could perhaps prove, had we here the space. The present bed of the Atlantic Ocean was then blooming in the rays of the sun, and full of life, while the surface now beneath our feet was fathoms deep below the billows. While we write, the ocean is gaining ground—and rapidly too, on Europe, and losing it in America; our shores are emerging; those of Britain, Scandinavia, Russia, France, etc., are sinking. From the Neapolitan shore one can look down upon the masonry of ancient temples that once were high upon the land, and now are many feet beneath the waves. But all geological narratives note these facts from year to year. Let us mention a few instances.

The Church of St. Denis de Caux, now, with the parish that surrounded it, swept over by the billows at the distance of two miles from land, at the mouth of the roadstead of Havre, stood high and dry in the eleventh century, and was not finally engulfed until 1378.

Near Rochelle, also in France, the town of Chatetaillon has been swallowed little by little by the waters. The Jersey Islands, too, undoubtedly once formed a portion of the northern mainland, and connected France with England by an isthmus.

At Douarnenez, not far from Nantes, the sea is undermining the cliffs, and steadily advancing to the invasion of the adjacent district. It has been calculated, too, that in a few centuries the city of Bordeaux will be completely covered with the sands of the sea.

Similar inroads are noticeable along the Scottish coast; and at Wexford, in Ireland, there is a register of the taxes raised in Bannow, a fine seaside town, which disappeared in the same way eight hundred years ago.

Hapless Iceland is gradually being drowned and frozen out, as we learn from the reports of the exploring voyage made thither by the Prince Napoleon. Her sixty thousand inhabitants will soon be driven away, or perish by the billows, the sand, and the ice. Spitzbergen, once quite habitable, is no longer frequented by the whale fishermen. Her waters have lost their leviathan game, and the snow no longer melts in her valleys. The island of Jan Mayen and Eastern Greenland have shared the same fate. The rising of the bed of the Atlantic Ocean has already so greatly diminished the current of the Gulf Stream that it cannot reach those far-off shores in sufficient volume to support animal life, in sea or land, as before; and the beautiful swards and forests of Greenland, Iceland, and Spitzbergen are vanishing. Even farther south, the whale has completely disappeared that fourteen screw-steamers, which started on the fishery last summer, from Dundee, have returned with two whales only, thus making a loss of £100,000.

The surprising variations of the Gulf Stream have long been noticed to be increasing annually; until, during the last year, our American mariners have made it a subject of special report.

An eloquent French writer (Octave Giraud) speaks of the Gulf of Gascony as a vast necropolis, in which one may sail over the ruins of former cities. The ancient town of Noviomagus was there engulfed in the year 580; and, when the sea is calm, the walls and gables of its buildings can still be seen deep under water. Where the poet Ausonne once fished and wrote verses, the waves roll fathoms high. The rock of Cordouan, with its lighthouse, now three leagues from the beach, once touched it. Between 1818 and 1830 the water gained 150 yards; and from 1830 to 1842, about 300 yards. From 1842 to 1845, it encroached 100 yards—550 yards in twenty-five years, on a high shore.

On the coast of Normandy, near to Regneville, there stood, in the Middle Ages, a handsome commercial mart, which is now submerged; and, in fine, the whole littoral France presents similar indications. It was but the other day that the port of France had to be strengthened, at a cost of 865,000 francs. On the 15th of March, the tide rushed in for hundreds of yards beyond the former limits of the coasts of the Channel, near Ponterton.

On the island of Walcheren, during the inundations of 1647, 1648, 1687, and 1703, the downs were swept bare, and the sands carried away by the rage of the billows, leaving uncovered far below quantities of statues, urns, houses, and tombs, with inscriptions pointing to the highest antiquity!

In 1604 the eastern coast of England was inundated and lost considerable territory. In the Gulf of Bothnia, between Sweden and Finland, the depth of water has greatly diminished, and islands have appeared above it, within one hundred years, but on the western coast of the Swedish Peninsula the sea continues to gain.

On our side of the globe, the Bank of Newfoundland is swiftly rising, to reunite, one day, with the mainland; our seaboard cities are getting farther away from the open water; the bed of the Mississippi is rising, and the Gulf of Mexico filling. In Australia, fresh islands are continually cropping up, and, within a twelvemonth, the discoloration of a large patch of the Pacific in the route of the San Francisco and Hong Kong steamers, has indicated the early appearance of a new island there.

Off the coast of the East Indies, on the other hand, the natives point out to strangers the remains of the ancient city of Mahabalipores, long hidden by the ocean, but still showing, at low water, pagodas and palaces that were occupied ages ago.

After contemplating these facts, we may find the asserted fate of Tortola less surprising than it seemed at first, if it has, indeed, been submerged. Since we have not only this encroachment of the sea, long working silently and gradually, then sweeping all before it at last, but

VOLCANIC ACTION

sufficient to account for it. In April, 1819, the Island of Sumbava, in the East Indies, became the scene of a volcanic eruption, which lasted for months, and was heard 1000 miles in one direction and 750 in another, or over a diameter of 1750 miles in all. The sea rose from two to twelve feet along the entire coast, and the Bank of Bima, which had been six fathoms below water, was left dry, while in the opposite direction the waves rushed to the very foot of the volcano, overwhelming the town of Tomboro and the whole adjacent country. They left a depth of eighteen feet of water where none at all was seen before, and of 12,000 inhabitants on the island only 24 escaped.

On the 19th of March, 1865, the ship Veritas, in 20 degrees and 35 minutes north latitude, and 140 degrees 5 minutes east longitude, saw a new and magnificent island-volcano in mid-ocean. A crater with four vents shot fire, ashes, and lava thousands of feet into the air, offering a spectacle of appalling sublimity at midnight. It was on the 30th of January, 1866, that the tremendous volcanic eruption commenced, which lasted until the end of March with awful violence, and threw up three new islands in the roadstead of Santorino, in the Greek Archipelago, the trio finally uniting and forming a promontory to the adjacent land.

Similar eruptions have occurred elsewhere in all ages. Strabo, the historian, speaks of one in his time on the Island of Methone. In more modern times, among the grandest have been that of Sckapta, in Iceland, in 1783, which covered the sea with cinders for hundreds of miles, and caused an island crater to spring up amid the waves. The eruption and appearance of a new island among the Azores, June 15, 1811, had a crater a mile wide, and threw out volumes of scalding water above a cone two hundred feet high. It disappeared the next October, and by February, 1812, nothing could be seen of it but a cloud of vapor arising from the spot. In 1638, 1691, 1719, and 1757, there had been similar eruptions in the same group—the one that left its crater longest visible dating an island existence of three years. In 1796 an island rose out of the sea in the Aleutian group, near Oumnak, and continued to increase. Four years afterwards it emitted smoke and vapor, and in 1805 was still so hot that a man could not land on it. It was 2½ miles in length, and 180 feet high, and threw off a pleasant odor of petroleum.

By-the-way, this peculiar odor was mentioned by ancient historians—was noticed at the earlier eruption of Santorino in 1650, and at the great eruption of Vesuvius in 1805. It gives a hint as to the probable connection of the volcanic fires with the interior reservoirs of naptha, suggesting at the same time a very easy way by which (as Professor Loomis thinks) the entire globe might be blown up like an over-heated steam-boiler.

In 1830 a small volcanic island made its appearance off the Iceland coast near Reykiavik, bestrewing the sea for many miles with scoriæ from a submarine crater. In June and July the island of Fernandina, or Julia, appeared off the coast of Sicily with a splendid eruption, covering the water with dead fish and filling the atmosphere for leagues around with sulphuric acid gas.

Thus it is clear enough that either the permanent incursion of the sea or the action of submarine volcanoes or earthquakes would account for even the sudden disappearance of Tortola, or, if that island was simply swept bare by the billows borne to an unusual height by the force of a hurricane, its fate was no more than that which overtook "Last Island," off the Gulf Coast of Louisiana, a few years ago. Last Island was low and sandy, but had become quite a favorite bathing resort for the people of New Orleans, Mobile, and elsewhere. A terrific storm drove the sea over it; all the hotels, dwellings, and bathing-stalls were torn away, and 600 persons perished.

But even without recurring to the subterranean powers we find in the

TORNADOES AND THUNDERSTORMS

quite enough to account for all the devastation that occurs upon islands of the sea or on the solid mainland. The spirits of the air are sufficiently malignant and potent, whether they act in conjunction with the awful influences of the void above and the abyss below, or vent their own unaided fury upon the habitations of man. Whether they come on as the hot sirocco of Egypt, the kermattan of the Guinea Coast, or the stifling simoon of the Great Desert, they are appalling. But Victor Hugo has designated them all in language of matchless force, that has been eagerly perused by thousands of American readers in his "Toilers of the Sea." We shall not attempt to repeat the description, but confine ourselves to a few salient incidents.

Our daily papers, particularly the organs of the French population residing in New York, have given accounts more or less desultory and incoherent of the frightful cyclone which seems to have ravaged all the West India islands, excepting Havana, within the last thirty days. We may briefly state that the Danish colonies, being the northernmost of these groups, were the first to feel the tempest which struck St. Thomas, on the 25th of October, coming from the northwest, and raged from 2 o'clock until 6 P. M., destroying in the four hours property that cannot be replaced in years. It devastated the southern half of Porto Rico on the night of the 29th, and the south of San Domingo on the morning of the 30th, everywhere blowing down houses, sweeping the country clear of crops and stock, and sinking or hurling ashore all the shipping in the roadsteads.

The same scenes were reënacted at St. Pierre and the Fort de France, in the French colony of Martinique, on the night of the 7th and 8th instant; and Tortola, a British island, was, at least, completely drenched and desolated by the billows. At Calcutta, Hong Kong, Matamoras, Manilla, and close to Sitka Island, in the North Pacific, our new possession, the same cyclone or its coadjutors continued their dread work. The sum total of property destroyed is estimated at $50,000,000, and of life lost at 10,000, including the destruction at Tortola. Over 200 ships of different nations, and 5000 dwellings and public buildings went down; fire in some cases complicating the distress.

We have had many tornadoes on this continent, but none comparable in fury to these West Indian storms, although, in Iowa and other Western States, whole districts have suffered. The most terrific of these tornadoes ever known in the United States was that which enveloped Charleston, S. C., on the 2d of May, 1761. It was nearly equal to the worst cyclone. It came up Wappo creek like a dense column of smoke, and contained such a prodigious mass of vapor, in such rapid revolution, that the channel of Ashley river was completely laid bare. When it reached the river, it made a noise like continuous thunder.

Among the Antilles, in the Gulf of Mexico, or in the East Indies, these cyclones seem like a return to original night and chaos. Sometimes, again, the whole sky and sea appear in flames. Vessels caught in them, if they live at all, lose every sail, and half a dozen stalwart men, working together for their lives, can hardly hold the helm.

In an awful storm of this kind, on July 25, 1825, at Guadaloupe, the wind at the height of its intensity seemed luminous; a silver flame played from all the points and interstices of the walls, keyholes, and other issues, and made the trembling inmates of the houses think that the heavens were on fire! The diameter of these cyclones, or circular storms, varied from fifty to one hundred miles, and their height from one to ten miles.

But these dreadful tempests are not by any means confined to the more torrid portions of the earth, as the experience of France, England, and the United States only too fully proves. The tropical record is one long narrative of disastrous storms, increasing, however, in intensity in these later years. The annals of the temperate zones do not offer so many instances, but there have been some which history and tradition will transmit to the remotest generations.

Of these the most recent and terrible may, with propriety, be briefly mentioned here. July 16, 1866, was made memorable by the most awful thunder-storm ever witnessed at Paris. About 1 P. M. the clouds gathered with magical rapidity over the city until, in less than ten minutes, the capital was plunged in darkness. The rain fell in such torrents that the streets were immediately inundated, and many workmen employed in the public sewers, not having time to regain their ladders, perished. The thunder was continuous and perfectly appalling for three hours, and the lightning struck more than two hundred places, directing its chief fury upon the Quartier Latin, and including churches, hospitals, and academies in its desperate attacks.

Gay, skeptical Paris was struck dumb with horror, and "the bravest held his breath for a time." The statue of liberty surmounting the column of July, on the site of the old Bastile, was dazzlingly illuminated and surrounded with a halo of ruddy light, until evening. All night long, fear rested on the hearts of nearly 3,000,000 of people, and it was twenty-four hours before they breathed freely again.

On the 20th of last August, about 9 in the evening, a thunder-storm unequalled in violence for a century past, burst upon London, and lasted all night, blowing off roofs, causing conflagrations, and levelling crops in the surrounding country, with an extent of damage amounting to £1,000,000 sterling. Nearly a hundred persons were struck by the lightning, and a lady of rank residing some miles from the metropolis died of fright at the height of the tempest. Several counties suffered and their inhabitants were wild with alarm.

On the night of August 18, a grand thunderstorm passed near Portland, Me., and swept over Gorham, North Yarmouth, Pownal, and Durham, unroofing buildings, tearing up trees, and prostrating crops. At Casco, Bridgton, Winthrop, Leeds, and Waterville, the thunder was as regular as the swift beating of a pulse, and the lightning seemed one incessant flash. It greatly resembled the storm of April 4, 1866, at Paris, which, without being so imposing as that of July in the same year, was remarkable for the number of lightning strokes which fell in every direction. The United States have been remarkable for the frequency and proportions of their hailstorms. In 1851, hailstones fell at Pittsburg, Pa., measuring two and three inches in diameter, and weighing, in some cases, more than a pound.

But all accounts that we have of great tempests occurring within the northern latitudes during the last two centuries are eclipsed by the story of

THE GREAT STORM OF 1703.

"The Lord hath his way in the whirlwind and in the storm, and the clouds are the dust of his feet" (Nah. i. 3) is the appropriate motto of a quaint old book bearing the following title:—

"The Storm; or, a Collection of the most Remarkable Casualties and Distresses which happened in the late dreadful Tempest, both by Sea and Land. London, 1704." The height of this overwhelming cataclysm was during the night of the 26th and 27th of November, 1703, at the full moon, after an unusually wet season of six months. A tremendous wind arose on the 24th, and blew on with increasing violence, day and night, until the 26th, when it became an appalling hurricane that hurled tiles, signs, timber work, etc., into indistinguishable ruin, and awakened the utmost fear that the entire city of London would be levelled. All the ships on the Thames were blown from their moorings and tossed ashore, head and stern together. This dreadful wind never intermitted for seven days and nights.

Hundreds of vessels were destroyed in port, and scores of others never returned from sea, while at least eight thousand sailors perished. To give some idea of the force and velocity of this atmospheric current, we may mention that a vessel laden with tin was driven out of Helford at midnight, with only two men and a boy on board, dragging her four anchors, and without sail was dashed into a creek in the Isle of Wight, at 8 the next morning. Thus she must have been carried thirty miles per hour, and the velocity of the wind was probably three or four times as great.

We have not room to-day to do more than refer to the terrific volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, inundations, flights of shooting-stars, showers of blood, stones, animalculæ, sulphur, soot, frogs, etc., that have been witnessed; vast spaces of the ocean covered with inflammable oil, or with fluids resembling milk and blood; columns of rocky fragments, and dust, and smoke suddenly rising from the earth and ascending to the clouds on fair days, torrents of rain descending without a speck to be seen in the sky; dry, dark mists, evidently not of aqueous vapor, rising to the zenith and resting over whole provinces for days together, obscuring the sun.

Suffice it to say that all the resistless forces of nature which have wrought such revolutions in other epochs, even to the sand storms of the Desert that entombed the entire army of Cambyses, letting not one man escape, seem to have received some recent renewed impulse, and that phenomena multiply upon us with startling rapidity.

It has just been discovered that a comet of great size undoubtedly exists, and completes its flight within the limits of our solar system, and that it is attended by an accumulating train of cosmic matter. Close astronomical observation confirm, the belief that our globe and its satellite plunged directly through the train of the comet that appeared in 1861, and since that date there has been an unusual recurrence of celestial and terrestial phenomena reflected, as it were, in the moral and political perturbations of mankind.

The augmenting size and number of the spots visible on the disk of the sun, the gathering hosts of shooting-stars now regularly looked for, and the eccentric variations of the magnetic needle, all point to some unusual phase of existence through which our earth is passing. If we look around us, on the condition of the nations, we find it agitated, confused, and expectant of calamity and change—all Europe and Asia heaving with the fires of suppressed revolution, and every part of America, including the United States, anxious and ill at ease.

About the 2d of December coming, we may expect to behold a succession of wonders which the student ponders but scarcely mentions.—*N. Y. Sunday Mercury.*

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Lemuel Coffin, Esq., Charles S. Smith, Esq.,
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Edward Siter, Esq.

All losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE,

No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,

ATWOOD SMITH,
10 17 thstu6m] General Agent for Pennsylvania.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA,

No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.

INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22, 1865.

CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL P. SHIPLEY, HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS, T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD, W. G. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY, WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., J. B. TOWNSEND, Medical Examiner. Legal Adviser.
7 27

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1864—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge, Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahony, David Lewis,
John T. Lewis, Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant, Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming, A. R. McIlvaiy,
D. Clark Wharton, Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox, Louis C. Norris.

JOHN W. CLAGHORN, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., John Devereux,
Alexander Benson, Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst, Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins, J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 23

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1867.

$300,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40's.....$301,000·00
120,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881.....134,400·00
50,000 United States 7 3 10 Per Cent Loan Treasury Notes.....52,562·50
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan.....210,000·00
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent Loan (exempt from tax).....128,625·00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan.....51,000·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.....19,800·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.....23,375·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed).....20,000·00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan.....18,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan.....4,270·00
15,000 300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia).....15,000·00
7,500 150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.....7,500·00
5,000 100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company.....3,000·00
20,000 80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company.....15,000·00
261,900 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties.....261,900·00

$1,161,400 par. Market value $1,102,302·50
Cost $1,080,670 26.

Real Estate.....36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurance made.....219,135·67
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company.....43,331·36
Stock and Scrip of Sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5076·00 Estimated value.....3,017·00
Cash in Bank.....$103,017·10
Cash in Drawer.....298.52 103,315·62
$1,507,605·15

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, James C. Hand,
John C. Davis, Samuel E. Stokes,
Edmund A. Souder, James Traquair,
Joseph H. Seal, William C. Ludwig,
Theophilus Paulding, Jacob P. Jones,
Hugh Craig, James B. McFarland,
Edward Darlington, Joshua P. Eyre,
John R. Penrose, John D. Taylor,
H. Jones Brooke, Spencer McIlvaine,
Henry Sloan, Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
George G. Leiper, George W. Bernadou,
William G. Boulton, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade, A. B. Berger, "
Jacob Riegel, D. T. Morgan, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 6 19 31

FURNITURE, ETC.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

MODERN AND ANTIQUE!

PARLOR, HALL AND CHAMBER SUITS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Our facilities are such that we are enabled to offer at very moderate prices, a large and well-assorted stock of every description of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

Goods packed to carry safely to all parts of the country.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,

9 21 tf NO. 40 S. SECOND STREET.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING WAREROOMS

TO NO. 1435 CHESNUT STREET,

9 7 3m Next to the corner of Fifteenth.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,

8 16m N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 8 15 2

SPECIAL NOTICE.

BALANCE OF IMPORTED FRENCH FURNITURE, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

Closing out at Reduced Prices, at

MR. I. LUTZ'S FURNITURE STORE,

11 30 21t No. 12 South ELEVENTH Street.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL—REMOVAL.

C. W. A. TRUMPLER

HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE

FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.

TO

No. 926 CHESNUT STREET,

8 12 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

GARDNER & FLEMING,

COACH MAKERS,

NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing 5 30 3m

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

T. STEWART BROWN,

S.E. Corner of

FOURTH & CHESTNUT STS

MANUFACTURER OF

TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, SHAWL STRAPS, HAT CASES, POCKET BOOKS, FLASKS, and Traveling Goods generally.

WILLIAM S. GRANT

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 32 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,

AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

*SEARCHING FOR THE POLE.**

BY GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND.

(From the Lecture—"Lands to the North of Us.")

Sweetheart, the flag you gave me when we parted
Waves in this Arctic blue;
It is, my lost one, loving and high-hearted,
Not I who bears it, but the ghost of you.
Warm-red it flutters, like the firelight's flashing,
When in my arms you told
How there were duties fonder than our passion,
And comforts in the polar cold.
I know you will not kiss me, home-arriving,
For more than oceans 'twixt us roll;
Still, dead one, dear one, I am striving, striving,
Sweetheart! sweetheart! I'm searching for the Pole!

All day the solemn icebergs drift before us,
So shivering and stark;
All night, beneath bewildering auroras,
We hear the great sea-horse's freezing bark.
The white bear follows over floes and ledges
To see our camp-fires glow;
The wolf-dogs fly in fear before our sledges,
To scare the wondering Esquimaux.
Long howl the silver foxes as we gallop,
To mark man pass their furthest goal,
Where never sea-bird screamed above a shallop,
Sweetheart! sweetheart! we're searching for the Pole!

Low throb the tides; the pallid stars set never;
The needle flickers chill;
The pitying compass points from our endeavor—
Still steer we North by our magnetic Will!
Dead-faced, the steady Boreal orb above us
Shines with no cheering hue;
Our icy dreams are full of those who love us—
They cry "Come back!" the good, the true.
But from Man's cause shall no man's tears recall us;
"*Proctivior!*" cries the deathless soul;
Fling out our flag, whatever fate befall us—
Sweetheart! sweetheart! we're searching for the Pole!

The ice-floes southward float while we are urging
Across their crackling crust;
Wide splits the ocean to its undersurging;
In God's right hand to bear us up, we trust:
And one by one our comrades, hungering, thirsting,
Drop in the snows to sleep;
We bend and kiss them, with our poor hearts bursting,
And journey on: we dare not weep.
We leave them milestones, that men may pursue us,
And for their martyr's aureole,
The Northern Lights burn beautiful unto us:
Sweetheart! sweetheart! we're searching for the Pole!

Alone I go, my last brave sailor perished;
I fall, dear heart! I faint;
Out of my hand your flag so well I cherised,
Reach down from Heaven and bear it on, dear saint!
No farther from me in these lone bleak regions,
Than where we loved and wed,
Robed in your white and beautiful religious,
I knew you followed me o'erhead.
Oh bliss! Nor death nor seas nor winter sever
My deathless purpose from my soul;
The flag of love and courage blows forever,
Sweetheart! Sweetheart! *still* searching for the Pole!

* "On an eminence overlooking the Arctic Ocean, Franklin had the mournful privilege of unfurling to the cold breeze a banner presented to him by his first wife for this purpose, as she lay on her death-bed, a few days before his departure. She died the day after he left England."—*American Cyclopedia.*

INFLUENCE OF ELECTRICITY ON PLANTS.—M. Blondiau, of the French Academy of Science, has recently made some interesting experiments with electrical currents upon plants. It appears from these experiments that an induction current only produces a destructive effect on the organs of plants when, in consequence of the flabbiness of their tissues, and the large quantity of liquid matter they contain, it finds an easy passage; but that it does not produce any sensible effect when it acts on solid tissues. Nevertheless, by increasing the intensity of the current, and applying it for a considerable length of time, the tissues of ligneous plants may be disorganized so as to cause death, as if the plant had been struck by lightning. When the current is made to act on fruit, it hastens its maturity. This effect has been obtained on apples, pears, and peaches, those subjected to the ordeal of electricity having ripened much faster than their companions that had been let alone on the same stock. But the most curious effects were those produced on seeds before sowing. After making them conductors by keeping them some time in water, they were subjected to the current for a few minutes. The seeds operated on were peas, beans, and wheat. After electrifying them, they were sown in pots filled with good garden mold, while other seeds that had not experienced the effects of the current were sown in other pots filled with the same mold and in the same state of moisture. The electrified seeds germinated in all cases much faster than the others, the stalks and leaves being also greener and more vigorous. But the most singular circumstance in beans was, that while in their natural state the roots invariably strike downwards, a tendency which no mechanical means will counteract, electricity caused the roots to strike upwards, the cotyledons penetrating downwards, and the roots branching out into the air. This bears a striking resemblance to the inversion of the poles in a magnet.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of PERRY O'DANIEL, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the court to audit, settle, and adjust the second account of THOMAS MEGEAR, Trustee of estate of PERRY O'DANIEL, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on THURSDAY, December 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 141 ARCH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
W. D. BAKER,
12 6 fmw3t* Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of DAVID JAYNE, deceased.
The Auditors appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first account of J. WHEATON SMITH, CHARLES R. ROGERS, EDWARD M. PAXSON, HENRY LEWIS, and JOHN M. WHITALL, Executors and Trustees of the will of DAVID JAYNE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of their appointment, on WEDNESDAY, December 11, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of the estate, No. 619 CHESNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia.
WILLIAM D. BAKER,
JAMES STARR,
11 29 fmw3t* Auditors.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estates of HOWARD and JOSEPH DUBS, minors.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNUITIES, Guardian of the Estates of HOWARD and JOSEPH DUBS, minor children of ADELAIDE DUBS, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, December 10, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of the accountant, No. 304 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
JOHN CLAYTON, Auditor.
11 27 w3t*

LEGAL NOTICES.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—TO ALL CREDITORS, Legatees, and other persons interested:—
Notice is hereby given that the following named persons did, on the dates affixed to their names, file the accounts of their Administration to the estates of those persons deceased, and Guardians' and Trustees' accounts whose names are undermentioned, in the office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and Granting Letters of Administration, in and for the City and County of Philadelphia; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said city, and county for confirmation and allowance, on the third FRIDAY in December next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the County Court House in said city, 1867.

Oct. 25, Emma Monroe, Administratrix of THORNTON MONROE, deceased.
" 26 Charles Comly, Administrator of ANN S. BUDD, deceased.
" 26, John L. Buzby, Executor of JOHN CREAN, Jr., deceased.
" 26, Theodore R. Th. Administrator of ANTHONY KRAMER, deceased.
" 26, Theodore Roth, Administrator of CHRISTINE KRAMER, deceased.
" 26, Thomas Shipley, Executor and Trustee of SARAH ANN STEWART, deceased.
" 28, G. Chambers Ja and G. H. Mosser, Executors of DAVID D. LEWIS, deceased.
" 28, John Alleyne, Guardian (as filed by his Executor) of ALLEYNE B WILSON, late a minor.
" 29, Alexander Helmsley, Executor of FRANCIS SLEVIN, deceased.
" 30, H. K. Warriner, Administrator of JEREMIAH NORTHROP, deceased.
" 30, James M. Boise, Administrator of ALFRED C. BURR, deceased.
" 31, Henry B. Tener, Executor of HENRY B. IRONS, deceased.
Nov. 1, Marcus Koenigheim, Executor of MORITZ LEVYSSON, deceased.
" 1, John B. Yeager, et al., Executors of CASPAR YEAGER, deceased.
" 2, Conrad B. Andrews, Administrator of ISAAC T. ANDRESS, deceased.
" 2, Ethelbert A. Marshall, Administrator c. t. a. of JACOB DE HAVEN, deceased.
" 2, William McLaughlin, Executor of WILLIAM GIBSON, deceased.
" 2, William Hotch Wister, Administrator c. t. a. of SUSAN W. PRICE, deceased.
" 4, Andrew A. Ripka, Executor of CATHARINE RIPKA, deceased.
" 5, John Hubbard, Executor of EMILY HAZLEHURST, deceased.
" 5, Elizabeth A. Hickling et. al., Executors of FRANCIS H. HICKLING, deceased.
" 6, John Marston, Administrator of JOHN KELLY, deceased.
" 6, George Read, Administrator c. t. a. of SAMUEL M. READ, deceased.
" 6, Reinhard K. Vaughan and Marg. S. Vaughan, Administrators of HARMANN VAUGHAN, deceased.
" 7, Elizabeth Hasenson, Administratrix of ALEXANDER HASNN, deceased.
" 7, Thomas Woolman, Administrator of SUSAN HIBBERD, deceased.
" 7, E. Harper Jeffries, Administrator of THOMAS J. JEFFRIES, deceased.
" 8, Joseph J. Doran, Administrator of MARY H. DICKSON, deceased.
" 8, Emmor Cowperthwait, Guardian of SUSAN C. HART, a minor, deceased.
" 8, Charles M. Lukens, Administrator of GEORGE C. SHEPHERD, deceased.
" 9, Sarah H. Fraser, Administratrix of JAMES PROSSER, deceased.
" 9, D. Jones McVaugh, Administrator of SUSANNA TAYLOR, deceased.
" 11, Jacob S. Hess and Henry N. Rittenhouse, Administrators of DANIEL SMITH, deceased
" 11, William J. Sullwell, Administrator of ABEL H. STILLWELL, deceased.
" 13, William W. Axe, Administrator of WINNARD AXE, deceased.
" 13, Dennis Lunn, Administrator c. t. a. of ELIZABETH GLENN, deceased.
" 13, Frederick Koons, Administrator of HENRY HIRSH, deceased.
" 13, David Teller, Administrator of GOTTLOB LEITENBERGER, deceased.
" 13, Charles A. Rubicam, Executor of SUSANNAH RUBICAM, deceased.
" 14, Charles H. Roberts and Sarah J. Page, Executors of SAMUEL MEEKINGS, deceased.
" 14, Margaret Knorr, Administratrix of LEWIS MORTON, deceased.
" 14, H. Pratt McKean, et al., Trustees of H. C. MAYER, deceased.
" 14, Nancy Pollock, Administratrix of REBECCA POLLOCK, deceased.
" 14, Louisa Moran, Administratrix of ANN WAGNER, deceased.
" 15, Rebecca T. Smallhurst, Executrix of RICHARD SMETHURST, deceased.
" 16, Annette M. Burdett, Administratrix of SAMUEL D. BURDETT, deceased.
" 16, Sarah Lukens Keene, Administratrix c. t. a. (as filed by her Executrix) of JOHN LUKENS, deceased.
" 16, Henry E Keene, Administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of JOHN LUKENS, deceased.
" 16, Margaret Moore, Administratrix of PATRICK MOORE, deceased.
" 16, John T. White, Administrator of JOHN THOMPSON, deceased.
" 16, Thomas Wistar et al., Executors of WILLIAM WILBERFORCE WISTAR, deceased.
" 18, Charles S. Lincoln, Administrator c. t. a. of WILLIAM P. KEMLEY, deceased.
" 19, Charles Evans et al., Executors of WILLIAM EVANS, deceased.
" 20, James Bayard, Trustee of CATHARINE BAKER, deceased.
" 20, Enoch Bee, Administrator of MARY BUSH, deceased.
" 21, "The Girard Life Insurance, etc., Company," Executors of WILLIAM AGNEW, deceased.
" 21, Harriet J. Morey, Executrix of JOHN MOREY, deceased.
" 21, William S. Phillips and William M. Tilghman, Executors of CATHARINE ANN INGERSOLL deceased.
" 21, George N. Kline, Administrator of ELIZABETH PRICE, deceased.
" 22, Elizabeth J. Clark, Executrix of JOHN W. CLARK, deceased.
" 22, Maria N. Hahn, Administratrix of FRANKLIN B HAHN, deceased.
" 22, Barbara Schweigler, Administratrix of JOHN F. SCHWEIGLER, deceased.
" 23, Martha and J. Bolton Winpenny, Executors of JOHN WINPENNY, deceased.
" 22, Mary C. Wright, Administratrix c. t. a. of JOHN WRIGHT, deceased.
" 23, George Piolet, Executor of JAMES GREEN, deceased.
" 23, R. J. C. Walker, Administrator of MARY ANN WILEY, deceased.
" 25, Ellen Homiller, Administratrix of WILLIAM HOMILLER, deceased.
" 25, Edward L. Royal et al., Executors of EDWARD ROYAL, deceased.
" 25, William A. Ruffner, Administrator c. t. a. of SARAH ANN RUFFNER, deceased.
" 26, Mary W. Baxter, Administratrix of GEORGE W. BAXTER, deceased.
" 26, Stephen A. Price, Executor of THOMAS RICHARDSON, deceased.
" 26, "The Girard Life Ins. Co.," Administrator of GEORGE W. WARDER, deceased.
" 26, "The Penna. Co. for Ins. on Lives, etc.," Executors of HIRAM CRIDLAND, deceased.
" 27, William R. Hanson, et al., Trustees of STEPHEN F. HANSON, under the will of HANNAH A. HANSON, deceased.
" 27, J. Sergeant Price, Executor of MARTHA MIFFLIN, deceased.
" 27, William C. Baker, Trustee of REBECCA F. KRUG (late REEVES), under the will of FREDERICK V. KRUG, deceased.
" 27, Henry Simons et al., Executors of CHARLES SHEPARD SMITH, deceased.
11 29 fmw3t FREDERICK M. ADAMS, Register.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
MICHAEL SHAFFER vs. JOHN GATCHELL.
Levari Facias. June Term, 1867. No. 765.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the fund arising from the sale under the above writ from the following described real estate, to wit:—All that certain lot or piece of ground situate on the south side of Coates street, at the distance of fifty-five feet ten inches and three-quarters of an inch eastward from the east side of Thirteenth street, in the late District of Spring Garden, now the Fourteenth Ward of the City of Philadelphia; containing in front or breadth on said Coates street eighteen feet, and extending southward between lines at right angles with said Coates street, in length or depth on the east line thereof sixty feet, and on the west line thereof forty-three feet to the head of a three-feet wide alley leading southward into Penn street, thence along the eastwardly side of said alley still southward seventeen feet; bounded northward by said Coates street, eastward by ground now or late of William Harman, southward by ground of Mary Brown, and westward partly by a certain two feet six inches wide alley leading northward into the said Coates street, partly by the back ends of Ann W. English and Nathan Stretch's Thirteenth street lots, and partly by said three-feet wide alley leading southward into said Penn street.
Will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment at his Office, No. 123 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia, TUESDAY, the 17th day of December, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., when and where all persons interested are required to make their claims, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.
12 5 3t* AMOS BRIGGS, Auditor.

BROWN'S PATENT

COMBINED CARPET-STRETCHER AND TACK-DRIVER.

With this machine a lady can alone stretch and tack down at the same time her carpets as easily as to sweep them, saving back-aches, bruised fingers, temper, time, and money. It will stretch all kinds of carpets without the least damage, better, quicker, and easier than any other Stretcher made, and drive from 2 to 20-oz. tacks with or without leather heads in simple, easily worked, and will last a lifetime Agents wanted. Liberal terms given. It is a nice machine for ladies to sell. For Machines or Agencies call on or address

WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 S. THIRD Street,
Erie Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.
Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.
On and after THURSDAY, Nov. 14, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Easton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Harper, Danville Milton and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M.; at Scranton at 4:05 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11:55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.
At 8:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the Bridge road.
At 10:15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.
At 11:30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.
At 2:45 P.M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.
At 4:15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington.
At 5:30 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.
At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.
TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.
From Bethlehem, at 9:15 A. M., 2:05, and 5:40 P. M. 2:05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11:20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2:05 P. M.
Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1:30 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6:15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:40 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 5:10 and 7:00 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 11:10 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILWAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the depot.
White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.
Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.
ELLIS CLARK, Agent.
Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,
1 15 No. 105 S. Fifth street.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE.
At 6 A. M. via Camden and Amboy Accom.	$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail	5 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express	3 00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant	2 25 (1st class, 2 00 (2d class, 1 50

At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M., for Trenton.
At 6, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Florence.
At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Fish House.
The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.
LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT
Will leave as follows:—
At 11 A. M., 4:0 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $3.
At 8 10:15 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.
At 8 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 8 and 10:? A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schenck's.
At 10:15 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M., for Eddington.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M., for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.
BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, From Kensington Depot.
At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc., etc.
At 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.
The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.
Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—
At 9:30 A. M., and 1:30 and 6:30 P. M., New York Express Lines via Jersey City. Fare, $3.25.
The 9:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
At 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 9:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. for Bristol.
November 25, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
Commencing Monday, September 30, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—
Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.
Express Train at 3:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11:00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk, via Baltimore, will take the 12 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11:00 P. M. Train.
WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 1:30, 4:30, 6:00, and 11:30 (daily) P. M. The 4:30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6:00 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.
Leave Wilmington at 7 and 8 A. M., 4:00 and 6:30 (daily) P. M.
FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:15 P. M., Express; 6:35 P. M., Express; 3:35 P. M., Express.
SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.
Leaves Baltimore at 8:35 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Northeast, Elkton, and Newark, to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.
Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping-cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.
4 8 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—
WINTER TIME TABLE.
Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.
ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.
On and after MONDAY, November 25, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	11:15 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:05 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	2:00 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12:00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:20 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	9:45 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	6:25 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie	10:25 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	11:55 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	4:25 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	4:25 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	3:50 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	1:00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven	7:10 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:45 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	3:10 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12:00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 5:40 A. M. and Oil City at 9:00 A. M.
Leaving Philadelphia at 11:15 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4:35 P. M.
All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
11 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANALS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, MONDAY, November 18, 1867.
Leaving the Company's Depot, on THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:20 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS
At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 2:30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:05 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 7:05 P. M.
READING ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7:20 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 6:00 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M.; arriving in Philadelphia at 1:30 P. M. Afternoon train leaves Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M.; Pottsville at 2:45 P. M.; arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.
Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Pulladelphia at 2:30 P. M. for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7:00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:30 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:39 A. M. and 1:00 P. M.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:00 A. M. and 1:50 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 1 and 4:05 A. M., and 12:10 P. M., passing Reading at 4:40 and 6:35 A. M., and 11:15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10:10 and 11:45 A. M., and 5:20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:10 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:30 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 12:45 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 5:35 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M. and 5:40 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.
Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of A. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles between all points, $32 50 each for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.
FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.
MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.
4 8

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD
WINTER TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 24, 1867.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Broad and Market streets a thirty minutes before the departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.
Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 116 Market street, No. 116 Market street, or No. 1 S. Eleventh street, will receive attention.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12:00 M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	1:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	8:00 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	11:15 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11:15 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	9:00 P. M.
Accommodation	11:30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.
TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	7:35 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	9:20 A. M.
Erie Mail	9:35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	1:10 P. M.
Erie Express	1:10 P. M.
Day Express	6:20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	7:10 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FOLWELL, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.
4 29

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 3½, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3

MUSICAL.

Mr. Habelmann's Operatic Concert last evening drew a large audience to Concert Hall. This was the fifth concert given this season by the distinguished German tenor, and at last they have become on established institution in our musical community. Mr. Habelmann was assisted last evening by Mrs. Henriette Behrens, Mr. Joseph Herrmanns, the distinguished basso, Mr. Jean Louis, and a gentleman amateur. Mrs. Behrens gave the audience Blumenthal's "Way to Paradise," and Arditi's *L'Estasi* valse. The latter she sang with rare sweetness and expression, and well deserved the imperative encore which it elicited. Mr. Herrmanns has seldom appeared to better advantage in his favorite *roles* than he did last evening. He first gave a solo—"To the Storm Winds," by Carl Evers—which was heartily encored, and subsequently appeared in costume in his great personation of "Mephistopheles," supported by Mr. Habelmann as "Faust," and Mr. Jean Louis as "Valentin." The first act of Gounod's *Faust* was given entire, and likewise the serenade and encounter with "Valeatin," from the fourth act. It is unnecessary for us to speak of the manner in which these charming *morceaux* were rendered. Suffice it to say that it was unexceptionable, and the effect was much heightened by the introduction of appropriate scenery. At the close of the concert, Messrs. Habelmann and Louis in costume gave the amusing duet from Flotow's opera of *Stradella*, which was received with rounds of laughter and applause, as on the occasion when it was recently presented at Horticultural Hall. This evening Mr. Habelmann's sixth Costume Concert will be given at Concert Hall, M'me Bertha Johannsen, and Messrs. Herrmanns, Habelmann, and Jean Louis, participating. In addition to several solos, the programme promises selections from Rossini's droll *Barber of Seville*, and the entire second act of *Fidelio*, the only opera given to the world by the master hand of Beethoven.

Mr. Kennedy's Scotch Songs.—"Twa Nichts in Scotland" are promised by Mr. Kennedy, the eminent Scottish vocalist, who has no superior as an interpreter of the characteristic melodies of his native land. The concerts will take place at the Musical Fund Hall this evening and to-morrow. Among the selections on this evening's programme are "My Ain Fireside," "Annie's Tryste," "Jock o' Hazeldean," and "John Grumbie." Miss Kennedy, an accomplished performer, will preside at the piano, varying the entertainment with a sprinkling of lively Scottish reels.

FROM HAVANA.

Latest News by Steamers—Decrease of the Yellow Fever — Commercial Advices, Etc.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

HAVANA, Nov. 30, 1867.

In the dearth of more important news, there is nothing here to write about, except to mention the increased unpopularity of the Governor, and to rejoice over the decrease of the epidemical disease which first appeared last October, and has been raging since. The mild temperature of the weather has considerably lessened the number of cases, particularly the more dangerous ones, and a few more pleasant days may remove the disease entirely. As yet the name of the disease is unknown to the materia medica profession; but they are earnestly investigating the symptoms and nature of the epidemic. The opposition to the Governor arises from several improprieties which he has perpetrated. One of his unpopular acts was to create unnecessary alarm, and injure commercial trade by his health orders. As a consequence of these orders, the Boards of Health in different parts of the island have placed an interdict on all coasting vessels coming from Havana, and most, on arriving here, are obliged to remain at great pecuniary loss. The Governor's appointment to the Inspectorship of Hospitals of a very unfit man, and one of bad repute, has been severely condemned, and a report has been circulated that it was done to allow the Governor a good opportunity of obtaining for his private purse the $100,000 specially provided in the city court chests for sanitary purposes. The scandal against him has been increased by his conduct at the funeral of the late General Mayano, he having publicly appeared in the procession nonchalantly smoking a large pipe, in open carriage. It is said that he is only waiting here to obtain some wealthy heiress for his wife, and that then he will return to Spain, without carrying any pleasant feelings towards the Cubans. Already he has made three attempts to form an alliance with prominent Creole families here, and has failed; and now he is being gallant to the daughter of a millionaire, lately a parvenu. A commission has been ordered to report on the condition of the sugar plantation of the contractor for cleaning the streets of this city, where an epidemic has been extensively raging among the negroes. It is the plantation of "Toledo," situated within a short distance of this city, and the contractor has made it the receptacle of all the filth and garbage collected from the streets of Havana. Several years' collection of this excrement has made his plantation a monster Nadir of nastiness, and the result is that sixty negroes have died by pestilence, and others are suffering. Besides this, the stench has offended the nostrils of the inhabitants of the Cerro, Puentes, Marianao, and other suburbs of Havana.

Business has been dull, while money has been plenty. The prospects for the coming year, however, appear good.

MARKETS.

Sugar—The market opened this week with little activity, and closed without any change. Low classes till No. 13 are scarce, and are paid from 3¼ to 8¾ reals. Molasses—There has been no sales, owing to the scant stock. Exchange—On London, 60 days, 13¼ to 13¾ per cent. premium; on New York, long sight, 26 to 25 per cent. discount, currency.

Shipping—Arrived, November 2, American schooner Philadelphia, Ward, from Mobile. Nov. 28, American schooner Florida, Adams, from Pensacola; Nov. 29, American schooner Thomas Jefferson, Chase, from New York; American barque John Griffin, from New York.

Sailed—Nov. 28, British brig Beauty, for New York.

The Sale of the Message.

The *National Intelligencer* and the *Sun* of this city have both much to say about the premature publication of the Message, and endeavor to show that the journals which thus published it were guilty of a disreputable breach of faith. This is the veriest nonsense. We doubt if there was any breach of faith upon the part of a single paper. We know that if we had thought the document worth the cost of paying, say fifty dollars for a copy and one hundred dollars for telegraphing it from Washington, we should have unhesitatingly accepted the offer made to us, and held that there was no breach either of faith or fair dealing in the transaction. Had the President provided the principal journals of the country with advance copies, with permission to put the document in type on the condition that it should not be made public until delivered to Congress, then those journals accepting the Message would have been under the strongest obligations to observe, in good faith, the prescribed conditions. But in this instance the Message was unfairly and partially distributed, and upon this partial distribution comes an offer from a well-known *habitue* of the White House, offering to sell the Message to certain parties for advance and exclusive publication. The *American*, for instance, early on Monday last, received a telegraphic despatch, of which the following is a copy:—

"WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Fg'tton, *American*:—Would you receive exclusive copy of Message by telegraph for morning paper? What would you pay? Answer quick. EVANS."

Twenty years' newspaper experience has taught us that Presidents' messages are unsalable commodities, and we declined the purchase. But had we accepted the proposition, there would have been no breach of faith and nothing disreputable in our part of the transaction. Whether the party at Washington would be equally blameless is another question. The truth is that all this clamor about "breach of faith" and "disreputable enterprise" is got up to cover the real offender at Washington. He is known, has an established footing in the White House, and until it is proved that his part in the affair was not at least consented to, the *Intelligencer* had better withhold its simulated indignation.—*Baltimore American, 5th.*

SEWING MACHINES.

THE GREAT AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE, OVERSEAMING, AND SEWING MACHINE

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It has no Equal, being Absolutely the best Family Machine in the world, and intrinsically the cheapest.

Circulars, with full particulars and samples of work done on this Machine, can be had by application at the

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Instruction given on the Machine gratuitously to all purchasers. 11 24 tfrp

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On and after THURSDAY, December 5, the steamer ARIEL will discontinue her trips. The steamer S. M. FELTON will run as follows:—Leave CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philadelphia, at 2 P. M., and WILMINGTON at 7:30 A. M. 12 4 3t

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND Wilmington.—The steamer S. M. FELTON leaves Chesnut Street Wharf at 2 P. M., and returning, leaves Wilmington at 7:30 A. M. Fare to Wilmington, 25 cents. Chester, or Hook, 20 cts. [12 5 3t

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

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No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

ARE NOW OPENING

AN INVOICE OF

French Mantel Clocks,

Selected and Imported Expressly for their Sales.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

CALL ATTENTION

TO THEIR LARGE ASSORTMENT

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STANDARD SILVER-WARE.

ALSO,

GERMAN-SILVER GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY

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BECKHAUS & ALLCAIER

Respectfully invite attention to their large and varied stock of

SUPERIOR FAMILY CARRIAGES

Of latest styles, with all the most recent improvements of finish.

ELEGANT LANDAU,

Just completed.

Also, CLARENCE COACHES AND COUPES of different styles.

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The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

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Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street, above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000

Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000

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Silver Coin or Bullion.....$2 per $1000

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600 ARCH STREET. 600

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NEW AND DESIRABLE

GOODS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS

FINE

SWISS CARVED BRACKETS,

WALNUT

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WILLIAMS & WOODWARD. 922 CHESNUT ST. THE MURPHEY HOUSE FURNISHING STORE. E. J. WILLIAMS W. & W. B. J. WOODWARD.

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IN

LADIES' FINE CLOAKS.

NOW OPEN

The handsomest stock we have ever exhibited, comprising Garments in the most desirable materials, and of the most fashionble colors, in great variety, and which we will sell at

POPULAR PRICES.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

NO. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

SPECIALTIES

IN

RICH BLACK DRESS SILKS.

We have just received a Case of

FINE LYONS SILKS,

Purchased under advantageous circumstances, of qualities varying from

$4 to $5·50,

To which we respectfully ask the attention of Ladies. These goods will be sold for less than they would cost to import.

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All the Favorite Colors in

PLAIN CORDED POPLINS,
REPS,
EPINGLINES,
VELOURS RUSSE,

And other Rich Fabrics for

WALKING SUITS,

Which we will sell by the yard, or make to order.

LADIES' DRESSES,

MADE IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

A large variety of

LADIES' WALKING SUITS

At all times ready-made to put on.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

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FINE DRESS GOODS,

FROM THE LATE FORCED SALES.

One case superb quality GRANITE POPLINS, all colors, at 75 cents; are now selling at $1·25.

One case elegant EMPRESS CLOTH POPLINS, 75 cents; are now selling at $1·00.

One case LUPIN'S FRENCH MERINOES, very fine quality, $1·00.

One case FRENCH SILK POPLINS at $1·25; are now selling at $2.

One case very heavy FRENCH CORDED POPLINS, at $1·25; worth $2·25.

FANCY SILKS at great reduction.

Elegant heavy BLACK SILKS, $2·50, $2. Black Silks, best in the city.

FANCY DE LAINES, new styles, at 18½c.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

LADIES' CLOAKINGS.

VELVET BEAVERS.

CHINCHILLA BEAVERS.

MOSCOW BEAVERS.

ASTRACHAN BEAVERS,

WHITE AND

SCARLET BEAVERS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

BLANKETS!

BLANKETS!

BLANKETS!

All-wool Blankets, $3 per pair.

All-wool Blankets, $4 per pair.

Large size Blankets, $5 per pair.

Very large Blankets, $7 per pair.

Elegant Premium Blankets, $8 per pair.

Elegant Gold Medal Blankets, $12 per pair.

ABOUT 200 PAIRS OF FINE LARGE BLANKETS, slightly soiled at the mill, will be sold very low.

We have unusual facilities for getting BLANKETS direct from manufacturers, and can offer them in larger assortment, and on better terms than any others in the retail trade.

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EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.,

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CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

ALL THE NEW STYLES NOW READY.

CLOAKING CLOTHS IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

CLOAKS CUT FREE OF CHARGE.

The only CLOAK STORE in the city where you can get full value for your money, is at

D. WATKINS',

NINTH AND CHERRY.

10 17 thfm 2m Between Arch and Race.

DRY GOODS.

COMPLIMENTS

OF

THE SEASON.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

OF

VERY GREAT VALUE

FOR

VERY LITTLE MONEY,

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Have an extensive assortment of new and elegant GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, VELVETS CLOAKINGS, and DRESS GOODS, which will be offered at a still further reduction, thus affording to all an opportunity to purchase useful and elegant presents for the Holidays, at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

RICH LACE CURTAINS

AT AUCTION PRICES!

The subscribers have just received, from the late AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK,

THREE HUNDRED PAIRS

OF

FRENCH LACE CURTAINS,

From the lowest to the highest quality, some of the RICHEST MADE.

ALSO,

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
EMBROIDERED MUSLIN CURTAINS,
JACQUARD AND
MUSLIN DRAPERIES,
VESTIBULE CURTAINS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

CHEAP LINEN GOODS.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

Are now receiving from the recent

AUCTION SALES,

SOME VERY CHEAP LOTS OF

Barnsley Sheetings, Towels, Huckabacks, and Other Linen Goods,

To which they invite the attention of buyers, AS BEING NEARER TO OLD PRICES than anything they have been able to offer.

Blankets at Reduced Prices.

The subscribers are now prepared to offer the largest assortment to be found in the city of

Superior Quality Blankets,

All-wool and Extra Width, for Best Family Use.

ALSO,

CRIB AND CRADLE BLANKETS,

And a Full Line of MEDIUM BLANKETS, for Hotels, Public Institutions, etc.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

House-Furnishing Dry Goods,

11 30 20t NO. 1008 CHESNUT ST.

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Will be prepared to offer for HOLIDAY PRESENTS splendid assortments of

LACES, LACE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILS,
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.

AT PRICES TO INSURE SALES.

THEIR STOCK OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS

Will be offered at the Lowest Rates.

Eleventh and Chesnut Streets,

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No. 1107 CHESNUT Street. No. 1106 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

212 NORTH EIGHTH ST. 212

LE MAISTRE & ROSS

Have just opened a large and choice lot of GOODS suitable FOR THE HOLIDAYS, such as

HANDKERCHIEFS for Ladies', Gents', and Children's wear, comprising Plain Linen, Hemmed Hemstitched, Embroidered, Colored Bordered Tacked, etc., much below regular rates.

REAL LACE HDKFS. from $2·25 up.;
IMITATION " " 65 cents up.
" " " $1·00 up.

LACE COLLARS from 25 cents up.

LACE TIDIES at a bargain.

LACE CURTAINS FROM AUCTION, $3·00 and $4·00 per pair. Also, CURTAIN LACE, very cheap.

4000 yards HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS, of elegant patterns. 12 3 1m

1867. CHRISTMAS. 1867.

EYRE & LANDELL

S. W. Corner of

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Have reduced some FINE GOODS for valuable

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

FINE SHAWLS,
FINE SILKS,
WIDE VELVETS,
RICH PLAIDS,
GOOD POPLINS,
PIANO COVERS,
BALMORALS,
TABLE COVERS,
BLANKETS,
FINE DAMASKS,
LINEN NAPKINS,
GOOD GLOVES,
WORSTED COLLARS
EDGES,
MELODEON COVERS, ETC.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR GOODS

FOR

LADIES' DRESSES

AND SUITS,

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Opened This Morning the Last Case Remaining on hand of

VOGEL'S LETTER C

FRENCH POPLINS,

IN ALL THE NEW POPULAR SHADES OF COLORS,

AT 87½ CENTS PER YARD—FORMER PRICE. $1 25. 12 6

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.,

NO. 608 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE RECEIVING AND NOW OPENING FOR FALL TRADE, FULL LINES OF

LINENS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
HUCKABACKS,
DIAPERS,
TOWELLINGS,
DAMASKS,
SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINENS,
L. C. HDKFS.,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
CRAPES,
VEILS,
QUILTS,

Ladies', Gents', and Children's Underwear, Embroideries, Nets, Ribbons, Etc. Etc.

The above will be sold at the lowest New York prices, and on the most advantageous terms.

Represented by S. Story. 9 4 wfm3m

POPULAR PRICES FOR

DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

727

CHESNUT STREET.

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CLOAKINGS.

WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING THE NEWEST STYLES OF

LADIES' CLOAKINGS,

WHICH WE OFFER AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

IN ADDITION TO A FULL LINE OF

FANCY CASSIMERES,

COATINGS,

AND GOODS GENERALLY ADAPTED TO

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

CLOTH JOBBERS,

8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. WM. T. HOPKINS, 628.

MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY

HOOP SKIRTS,

FOR THE TRADE AND AT RETAIL.

NO. 628 ARCH STREET, BELOW SEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA.

Also dealer in full lines of low-priced New York and Eastern made skirts.

All the new and desirable styles and sizes of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop-skirts constantly on hand and made to order, embracing the largest and most varied assortment in this market, at very moderate prices.

Every lady should try "Our Own Make" of Hoop Skirts, as they have no equal.

Southern, Western, and near Trade buyers will find it to their interest to examine our goods.

Catalogues of styles, sizes, and prices sent to any address. 9 17 3m

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WANTED, BY A LARGE DRY GOODS JOBBING HOUSE, a First-class SALESMAN. To an active, energetic man, who can control an extensive trade, a liberal salary will be given.

Address in confidence, with real name,

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12 4 6t* At this Office.